



**The Golden Valley Project: A Cultural
Resources Survey of 5,784 Acres Within
The Sacramento Valley, West of
Kingman, Mohave County, Arizona**

Prepared for

Stanley Consultants

Prepared by

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ABSTRACT

REPORT TITLE: The Golden Valley Project: A Cultural Resources Survey of 5,784 Acres Within The Sacramento Valley, West of Kingman, Mohave County, Arizona

REPORT DATE: November 10, 2005

AGENCY: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Arizona State Land Department, Arizona Game and Fish Department.

PERMIT NUMBER: Arizona Antiquities Act Blanket Permit No. 2005-012bl

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: A Class III cultural resources survey of 5,784 acres of land within the Sacramento Valley, west of Kingman, Arizona prior to planned development by Stanley Consultants.

PROJECT NUMBERS: SWCA Project Number 9048-166

PROJECT LOCATION: The project area is located within Sections 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 and 16, Township 20 North, Range 18 West; and Section 34, Township 21 North, Range 18 West, Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian, Mohave County, Arizona. The project area is located on the Kingman NW, Arizona and Kingman SW, Arizona, 7.5-minute USGS quadrangles.

ACREAGE: A total of 5,784 acres were surveyed, including 5,734 acres of private land within the project area itself, and 50 acres of incidental survey outside the project area including 40 acres of Arizona State Land Department-administered land, 5 acres of land administered by the Arizona Game and Fish Department, and 5 acres of other private land.

REGISTER-ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES: none

REGISTER-INELIGIBLE PROPERTIES: two—AZ F:14:74(ASM) and AZ F:14:78(ASM)

PROPERTIES OF INDETERMINATE REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: three—AZ F:16:75(ASM), AZ F:16:76(ASM), and AZ F:16:77(ASM)

NUMBER OF ISOLATED OCCURRENCES: 311

COMMENTS: SWCA conducted this cultural resources survey of privately owned land west of Kingman, Arizona for possible future land development. Five archaeological sites and 311 isolated occurrences were recorded. Of the isolated occurrences, approximately 34 percent consist of prehistoric materials, while the remainder consist of historic artifacts. Isolated occurrences by nature are not considered significant properties. The five sites found during this survey are all historic archaeological sites and mostly consist of trash dumps, though two sites are also associated with features.

Of these, AZ F:16:74(ASM), AZ F:16:76(ASM), and AZ F:16:78(ASM) are recommended ineligible to the Arizona and National Registers of Historic Places, and no further archaeological work is recommended. The two remaining sites are properties of indeterminate eligibility and should be avoided by development if possible. If avoidance of these three sites is not possible, SWCA recommends that an agency approved testing, and archival research program be implemented to determine eligibility of these sites to the Arizona and National Registers of Historic Places.

INTRODUCTION

Between September 8, and October 10, 2005, SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) conducted a cultural resources inventory of 5,784 acres of land within the Sacramento valley, west of Kingman, Mohave County, Arizona. The survey was completed in anticipation of future residential and commercial land development. Mr. David Woo of Stanley Consultants requested the work. The part of the survey on State Land was conducted under the authority and conditions of SWCA's Arizona Antiquity Act Blanket Permit No. 2005-012bl.

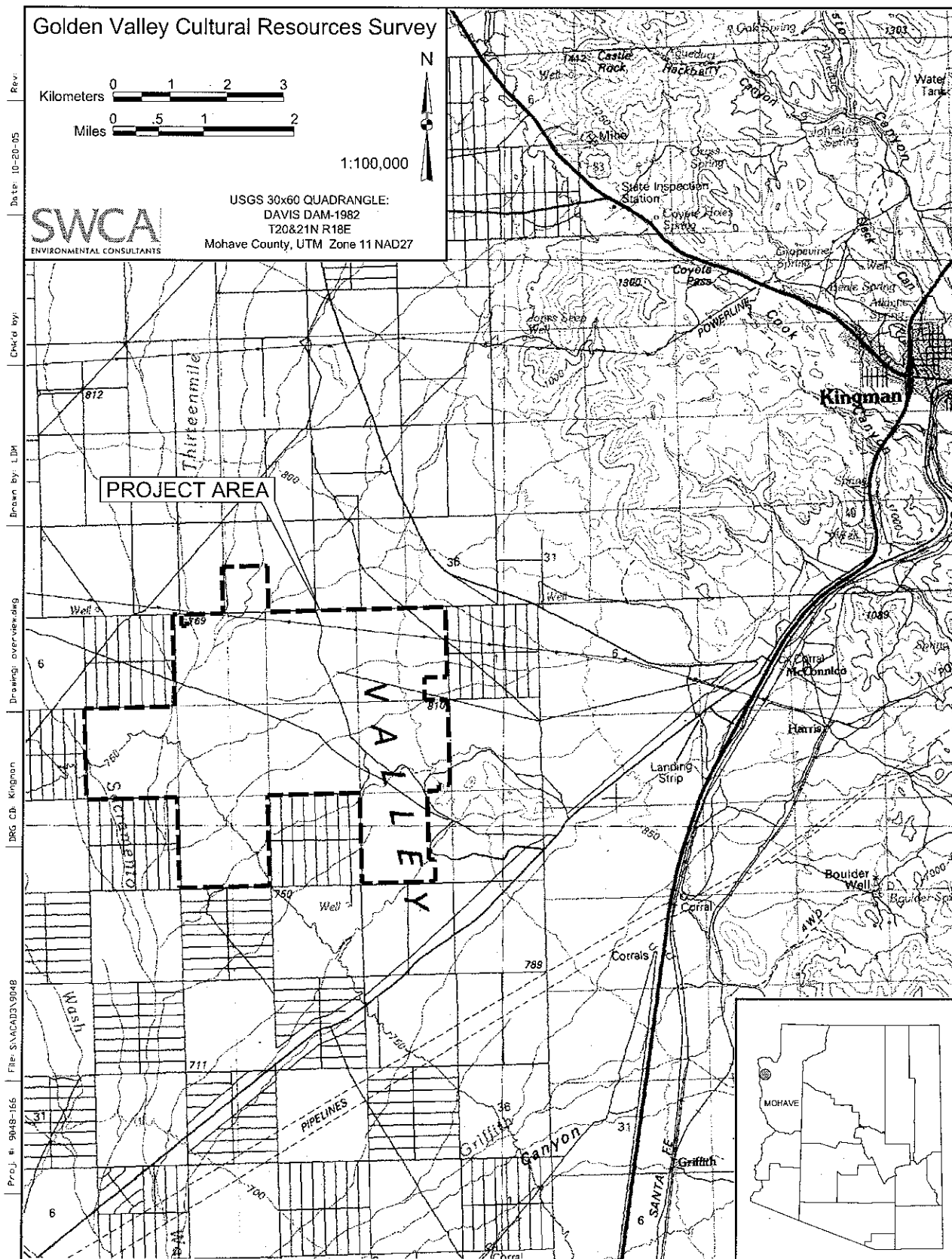
The subject property is intended to be developed for residential and commercial uses, and will likely affect Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. Therefore, this cultural resources survey was conducted in anticipation of a required Section 404 permit under the Clean Water Act. A Section 404 permit will require the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to consider the cultural resources of the area under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The project area lies within Sections 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14 and 16, Township 20 North, Range 18 West; and Section 34, Township 21 North, Range 18 West, Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian (Figure 1). The project area was thoroughly examined, and cultural resources were found. Five historic period sites were located, as well as 311 isolated occurrences. Three of the sites are recommended ineligible to the Arizona and National Registers of Historic Places, and no further archaeological work is recommended. The two remaining sites are properties of indeterminate eligibility and should be avoided by development if possible. If avoidance of these three sites is not possible, SWCA recommends that an agency approved testing, and archival research program be implemented to determine eligibility of these sites to the Arizona and National Registers of Historic Places.

PROJECT SETTING

The Golden Valley project area is located within the Sacramento Valley, approximately 10 miles southwest of the city of Kingman, Arizona. The Sacramento Valley is situated between the Cerbat Mountains to the north, the Hualapai Mountains to the east and southeast, and the Black Mountains to the west. The parcels in the project area are owned by Rhodes Homes Arizona, LLC. The land surrounding the project area is dominated by additional privately owned parcels, but there are also parcels adjacent to the project area that are managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Arizona State Land Department (ASLD), and the Arizona Game and Fish Department.

The project area is generally flat, with occasional small drainages and washes. Thirteenmile Wash flows through the western part of the project area from the northeast and flowing down to the south to eventually join with Sacramento Wash. Sacramento Wash itself also passes through the extreme western part of the project area. Other small, unnamed drainages cross the project area from the east-northeast and drain into Thirteenmile Wash. The elevation of the project area is between 2,400 and 2,670 feet above mean sea level. The vegetation consists of creosotebush, various grasses and cactus. In much of the area, vegetation obscured the ground surface, making ground visibility between 30 and 75 percent. However, the western third of the project area recently burned, which increased the ground visibility to between 80 and 90 percent. The ground surface itself is a brown loam with many gravels and volcanic cobbles. The project area was relatively undisturbed except for a few two-track dirt roads that cross the project area, several bladed dirt roads along the section lines, an under ground utility line, and an overhead power line.



CULTURAL HISTORY

The culture history of this region has been previously documented (Curriden 1977; Warren 1983) and will not be repeated in detail here. The following information is provided as a brief synopsis of the prehistory and history relevant to the study area.

PALEOINDIAN AND EARLY ARCHAIC PERIODS (10,000–5000 B.C.)

There are several different temporal classifications of desert cultures in this and surrounding areas, making comparisons problematic. The earliest human occupation of the Mohave Desert was during the Lake Mohave period (Warren and Crabtree 1986). The Lake Mohave period is considered to be a Paleoindian complex by most archaeologists. Other names used for this complex include San Dieguito and Playa (Rogers 1939, 1958, 1966; Gallegos 1980). This complex is not well understood, and dates have been inferred exclusively from the stratigraphic superposition of sites, thickness of desert varnish found on artifact surfaces, and artifact typologies rather than from firm artifact seriation and chronometric data. More recently, it has been characterized in terms of point styles such as long-stemmed points called Lake Mohave points and short-bladed stemmed points called Silver Lake points (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Other tools associated with these point styles include crescentics, lanceolate knives, drills, engraving tools, core-tools, and hammerstones (Rogers 1966; Slaughter 1991).

MIDDLE AND LATE ARCHAIC PERIODS (5000 B.C.–A.D. 500)

The transition from the Paleoindian to Archaic period is marked by a change in settlement and subsistence patterns. This change probably corresponds to the drying-out of the western deserts coupled with a reduction of human occupation in these areas. Warren and Crabtree (1986:184) postulate that, during the later parts of the Pinto period, "much of the lower desert may have been essentially uninhabited." Few sites have been found dating to this period. Those that have been identified with this period have been found along watercourses and surrounding water sources, suggesting an increased importance of this resource. The assignment of cultural resources to the Archaic period based mainly on flaking debris is tentative because similar debris is also associated with later cultures.

The Pinto period (5000–2000 B.C.) is characterized by Pinto-style projectile points, large and small leaf-shaped points, domed scrapers, and flat milling stones. Representative sites containing this component include the Pinto Basin Site (Campbell and Campbell 1935), Salt Springs (Rogers 1939), and the Stahl Site (Harrington 1957). This tool assemblage reflects a hunting and gathering subsistence. The Pinto period, once equated with Amargosa I by Rogers (Haury 1950), was later reclassified along with the Gypsum period and compared to Amargosa II (Rogers 1966).

The Gypsum period (2000 B.C.–A.D. 500) is characterized by a change and diversification of tool assemblage, during a period in which the environment became moister. Sites dating to this period are more numerous and frequently larger; they include Rose Spring, Newberry Cave, and Gypsum Cave (Warren 1983; Warren and Crabtree 1986). The flaked stone assemblage appears to be more varied than that of the Pinto period. It includes the Elko Eared and Elko Corner-notched points, the Gypsum point, and the Humbolt Concave-base point. These points have been compared to the Basketmaker I and II periods of the Four Corners area (Warren and Crabtree 1986). Pit houses, split-twig figurines, as well as a more varied milling assemblage can be seen in the Mohave during the Gypsum period. Projectile point size decreases with progression of the period, and during the latter parts of the Gypsum period, the use of the atlatl gave way to the bow-and-arrow.

CERAMIC PERIOD (A.D. 500–1604)

During the Saratoga Springs period (A.D. 500–1200), technology and subsistence practices continue to change. This change is accelerated by Basketmaker III/Anasazi influence from the north and Hakataya/Yuman (Patayan) influence from the south. Ceramic pottery first appears, and Colorado River wares are found in increasing abundance. A trend continues towards reliance on plant material and smaller animals for subsistence. Sites become larger and more diversified. Projectile point types are smaller than during the previous period.

The Hakataya/Yuman occupation is characterized as representing a mobile way of life and is distinguished by its "rock-outlined jacales, gravel or boulder alignments, rock-filled roasting pits, rock-pile trail shrines, thick dry-laid, low-walled rock or boulder structures, rock-shelters, and bedrock milling stones...and crudely decorated pottery" (Schroeder 1979:100). The Hakataya/Yuman temporal phases are based on ceramics, trade wares, and settlement patterns (see Waters 1982; Colton 1945; Rogers 1945). Several sites near the project area have been dated to the Hakataya/Yuman prehistoric ceramic period.

With a general decline of Anasazi influence in the area, Yuman influence from the south continued and expanded. The Protohistoric period (A.D. 1200–1604) Native Americans that occupied the general area were the Mohave, a Yuman linguistic group (Stone 1987; Kroeber 1925, 1951, 1972; Stewart 1983). Mohave sites can be distinguished by ceramic wares (i.e., Parker Buff, Parker Red-on-buff and Fort Mohave Variant). During this period, smaller-sized points like the Desert side-notched and Cottonwood triangular became more widespread, as did Lower Colorado River buffwares.

HISTORIC PERIOD (A.D. 1604–PRESENT)

Juan de Oñate and thirty companions were the first known Europeans to enter what is now Mohave County in 1604. In 1776, three Franciscan missionaries explored the area. Fray Francisco Atanasio Dominguez, Fray Velez de Escalante, and Fray Francisco Garcés sought converts to the Catholic faith and suitable sites for new missions, but found neither. Spanish impact on the Mohave area was negligible. The Spanish did not establish any permanent settlements in the area and largely ignored and avoided it (Messersmith 1991).

The first Anglo-Americans to enter Mohave County were trappers in search of beaver. Several parties of trappers are known to have traversed the area between the years 1826 and 1834. The most notable of these was the party under Jedediah Smith (1826–1927) and the Ewing Young parties of 1826–1827, 1829, and 1830 (Messersmith 1991).

The Treaty of Guadalupe de Hidalgo in 1848 formally ended the Mexican War and granted the United States most of New Mexico, California, and Arizona. Military expeditions soon entered the newly acquitted territory to map it, assess its potential for settlement, and determine the best routes for wagon trails and railroads. Captain Lorenzo Sitgreaves (1851), Lt. Amiel Whipple (1853), and Lt. Edward Beale (1857, 1858, 1859), led expeditions through the area and Beale established a wagon road stretching from Albuquerque to California (Messersmith 1991). The Beale Wagon Road opened Mohave County to immigrants heading for California. Fort Mohave was established in 1859 in order to protect the wagon trains from the local Mohave Indians. The fort was located near the head of the Mohave Valley opposite the present town of Needles, California. It was abandoned in 1861, reestablished in 1863, and finally closed in 1890 (McKenna 1991:56).

In the early 1860s soldiers from Fort Mohave and civilians from Nevada and California began prospecting for precious metals in the Hualapai, Silver Creek, and Cerbat Mountains. By 1873 hundreds

of claims had been filed and were being worked in Mohave County. Mining activity in the Cerbat district began on a large scale in the early 1870s with the establishment of the Todd Basin mining area and the community of Mineral Park. From 1870 to 1900, mining in the district concentrated on exploiting near-surface, oxidized, high-grade deposits of silver and gold.

Kingman itself was founded in 1882 near Camp Beale's Spring, where the town began as a simple railroad siding along the newly constructed Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. This railroad would later become the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe in 1902. The Mohave County seat was moved from Mineral Park to Kingman in 1887. Regional gold, silver, lead and zinc mining contributed to the economy of the Kingman area. U.S. Highway 66 was built through Kingman in the 1920s (Walker and Bufkin 1986).

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, a site files search was conducted at AZSITE, the on-line database of archaeological projects and sites, which compiles archaeological information from the Arizona State Museum (ASM) and other agencies. This database was examined for records of prior cultural resource surveys and previously recorded sites located in or within one mile of the current project area. In addition, the original site files at the ASM were inspected, as well as those files housed at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Phoenix and at the BLM Kingman Field Office located in Kingman, Arizona.

This research indicated that eight previous archaeological surveys have been conducted within one mile of the Golden Valley project area (Figure 2, Table 1). Few of these surveys occurred within the project area itself, and most were linear surveys that were conducted for various utilities in the area. Two surveys crossed the project area: a survey for a fiber optic line (Foster et al. 1993) and another for electrical transmission lines (Doolittle and Huber 2001). No archaeological sites were recorded within the current project area by any of these surveys.

Furthermore, no archaeological sites have been recorded within one mile of the project area. The closest sites are historical sites associated with US 66 and the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe railroad about 3 miles east of the project area.

In addition, General Land Office (GLO) records at the Bureau of Land Management were also consulted. No historical structures or roads are depicted within the project area on the 1910 GLO map for Township 20 North, Range 18 West. Other records indicate that there were no homesteads or early historical activity in the project area.

PROJECT METHODS

This intensive, Class III cultural resources survey was conducted between September 8, and October 10, 2005 by SWCA archaeologists Dave Tucker, Eric Petersen, Scott Plumlee, Sheri Tiedens, Shanna McLaurin, Sam Taylor, Nate Alvord and Jeff Charest in 81 person field days. According to standards for pedestrian survey established by the Arizona State Museum, an individual can cover a corridor of up to 66 feet (20 m) wide in a single pass. The archaeologists effectively covered the entire property by walking multiple parallel transects spaced 20 meters or less apart. Ground visibility was highly variable, but averaged around 75 percent visibility. Evidence for cultural resources was sought in the form of artifacts (e.g., ceramics, lithics, historic metals, or glass) or features (concentrations of fire-cracked rock, charcoal-stained soil, prehistoric or historic structures, or other cultural anomalies).

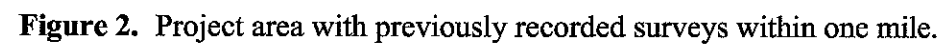


Table 1. Prior Cultural Resources Surveys within 1.0 Mile of the Project Area

Project #	Description	Reference
1990-212 ASM	San Juan Basin and Transwestern Mainline Routes – For Pipeline Expansion – 283 Archaeological Sites	Winter 1991
1997-265 ASM	Kingman Shooting Range Survey – Underground Cable – No Archaeological Sites	Dosh 1997
1997-269 ASM	Mohave Shooting Range Survey – Land Development – No Archaeological Sites	Gassner and Dosh 1997
1999-581 ASM	Griffith Energy Project – Overhead Transmission Line – 7 Archaeological Sites	Doolittle and Huber 2001
2003-246 ASM, 4748-R, 279-I SHPO	Southwest Fibernet Project Fiber Optic ROW – Fiber Optics Line – 37 Archaeological Sites	Foster et al. 1993
1069-R SHPO	Wilson Land Exchange – Land Exchange – No Archaeological Sites	BLM 1983
1097-R SHPO	Pacific West Exploration – Linear Survey – No Archaeological Sites Indicated	Pinner 1981
1168-R SHPO	no information available	N/A

The Arizona State Museum has established standards for evaluating materials found as a result of archaeological surveys. Briefly, properties of archaeological interest must contain remains of past human activity that are at least 50 years old. Beyond this, two classes of findings are recognized: the *site* and the *isolated occurrence*. To qualify as a site, a property must contain, within an area no more than 50 feet in diameter, 30 or more artifacts of a single type, unless all pieces originate from a single source (e.g. one broken bottle or ceramic vessel); or 20 or more artifacts when multiple types are present; or any number of artifacts, when a single fixed feature is present; or multiple fixed features, with or without any associated artifacts. Sites can be larger than 50 feet in diameter so long as any portion of the site meets one of these requirements. Artifact finds that do not meet these criteria but are over 50 years old may be designated isolated occurrences (IOs). Additionally, items that are younger than 50 years old and may hold some type of cultural significance may also be documented as IOs.

Two Global Positioning System (GPS) units, more specifically a Trimble GeoXT™ and GeoExplorer™, were the primary source of provenience data collection used during the survey. The GPS units were used to record the location for the cultural material that was found. All locations were recorded according to the Universal Transverse Mercator projection according to the 1927 North American datum. After fieldwork was complete, GPS data were downloaded to a computer differentially corrected. These corrected points were then plotted using AutoCad software.

During the course of this survey, special attention was paid to in-field analysis of artifacts as they were discovered. Attention was paid to identifying and recording morphological characteristics of historic artifacts that may help to date the historic use and occupation of the area. Certain artifacts are generally known to have specific date-ranges, and these were noted when found. For example, glass color can be an informative temporal indicator, though determination of subtle shades can be subjective. Purple colored glass is most easily recognizable. This color of glass is called sun-colored amethyst (SCA) glass because of the addition of manganese to make the glass clear, though exposure to sunlight would cause the glass to become purple of amethyst in color. Manganese was added to glass beginning around 1880 (Newman 1970:74) but it is unclear when this practice was halted. Because manganese was needed for the war effort during World War I, some say it ceased to be used in bottle glass in 1917, but others say its

use continued to as late as 1825 (Goodman 1989). For this project we have assigned SCA glass a date range of 1880–1920. Other glass artifacts may have maker's marks that may provide a date range.

Seam styles and morphology of tin cans are also useful temporal indicators (Goodman 1998; Rock 1980, 1984, 1987). Generally speaking, the side and end seams of older cans were lapped together and soldered. The top side of the can would have a large circular opening through which the can could be filled. Then a cap with a small vent hole would be soldered in place, the can heated so that moisture and steam would be driven out through the vent hole, then a single drop of solder would cover the vent. This hole-in-cap can was produced by 1820 and continued through about 1920, though some types of cans such as tapered meat tins continued later. Later innovations eliminated the need for the filler cap, though the vent hole remained on hole-in-top cans (or vent hole cans), which date to around 1850 and continued to be produced as late as 1985.

By the late 1880s and 1890s, experimentation had produced machine-made cans with double seams, or locked seams, on the sides and ends. The advantage to this type of closure was that the contents could be placed into the can before the top was crimped on, obviating the need for a filler cap. The sanitary can, as it is termed, began to be produced by 1904 and continues today. While this history of tin can manufacture techniques is extremely simplistic, it serves to illustrate some of the temporal markers sought by archaeologists.

Milk cans, both condensed and evaporated, utilized hole-in-cap and later hole-in-top cans. Don Simonis, formerly an archaeologist with the BLM field office in Kingman, Arizona, has studied the morphologies of milk cans and has developed a typology with approximate dates for the various sizes of cans (Simonis 1997). This typology is used here and the specific Type number and date range for each can is cited. Other specialty cans found during this project include cone top beverage cans, which date from 1935 to 1959, and steel beverage cans that date from 1935 to the 1970s (Maxwell 1993). Upright, hinge-lidded pocket tobacco tins came into use around 1907 (Rock 1987), and it is understood that those with three- or five-pin hinges were used up to 1948, after which the cans were made with one-pin hinges. However, documentation for this change in hinge morphology is lacking, and these dates should be used conservatively.

A cautionary note should be made concerning the dating of historic artifacts. The date of manufacture of any given artifact may not directly relate to a date that is attributed to the site where the artifact was found. A bottle that was manufactured one year may not be deposited at a site until much later. So too, later artifacts may be added after the major period of use of a site. Lastly, established dates for any given artifact may not be entirely accurate. For example, the Simonis Milk Can Guild has been revised several times, and has not been thoroughly tested. The date ranges cited above for historical artifact are meant to be a general guide rather than a definitive framework.

SURVEY RESULTS

A total of 5,784 acres were surveyed, which included the 5,734 acres of private land within the Golden Valley project area itself. In addition 50 acres of incidental survey outside the project area was also conducted. This incidental survey occurred for logistical reasons. The project area boundary is not perfectly rectangular, and three small parcels are excluded from the project area. However, these parcels were not fenced or otherwise marked in the field. For ease of survey it was determined to be more efficient to simply survey these three parcels rather than attempt to delineate them in the field. Thus, 50 acres of land outside the project area were also surveyed. These include a 40-acre parcel of Arizona State Land Department-administered land located in the SE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 2, five acres of land

administered by the Arizona Game and Fish Department in the southeast corner of Section 11, and five acres of other private land located near the northwest corner of Section 4 (Figure 3).

Five archaeological sites and 311 isolated occurrences were located within the survey area. The five sites found during this survey are all newly recorded historic archaeological sites, and were assigned ASM site numbers AZ F:16:74(ASM) through AZ F:16:78(ASM). Descriptions of the five sites are presented below followed by a summary of isolated occurrences.

AZ F:16:74(ASM)

Field Number: SWCA 1

UTM Coordinates: Easting 757899, Northing 3892168

Site Type: Multiple Historic Trash Dumps

Site Dimensions: 2,600 ft × 850 ft (792 m × 259 m)

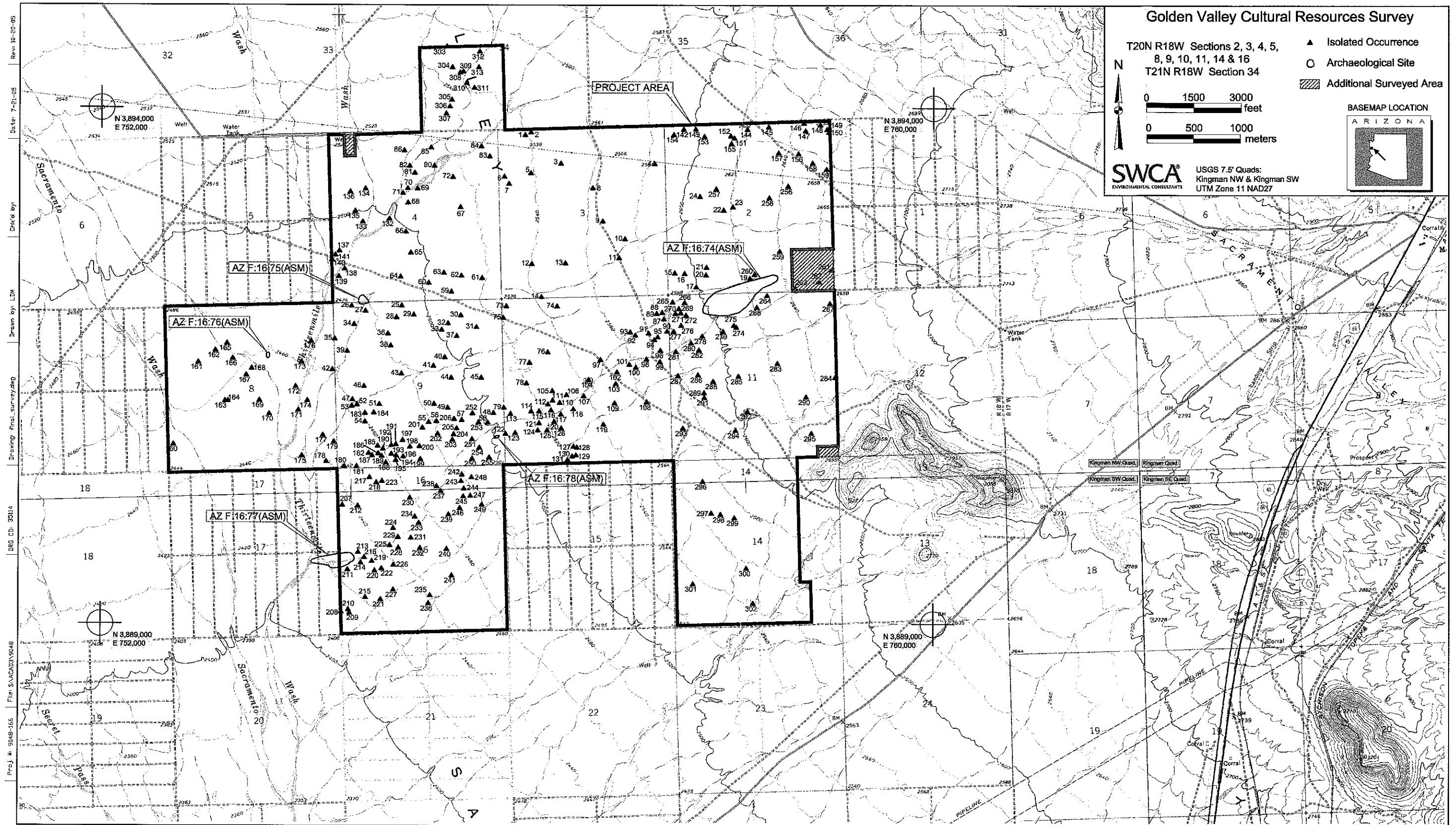
Cultural-Temporal Affiliation: Historic: 1910s–1930s

NRHP Recommendation: Ineligible

AZ F:16:74(ASM) is a series of eight moderate to high density artifact scatters consisting mainly of rusted cans surrounded by a light to very light scatter of mostly rusted cans (Figure 4). AZ F:16:74(ASM) is situated just north of a large unnamed wash that drains west and empties into Thirteenmile Wash 2.5 miles from the location of the site. Several large drainages run through the site, parallel to the wash, and eventually drain into the larger wash. Vegetation within the site consisted of mainly creosotebush and various grasses. A recent brush fire burned some of the vegetation within the northern portion of the site. The eight concentrations have been assigned locus numbers and all of the surface artifacts within each locus have been inventoried.

Locus 1 is a moderate density historic scatter of metal within a 115-foot (35-meter) by 80-foot (24-meter) area. More specifically, the locus contains 37 sanitary cans (1904–present), 10 Simonis Type 9 milk cans (1915–1930), 2 Simonis Type 10 milk cans (1917–1929), 1 Simonis Type 8 milk can (1915–1925), 3 Simonis Type 7 milk cans (1908–1914), 11 immeasurable hole-in-top cans (1850–1985), 2 immeasurable hole-in-cap cans (1820–1920), 1 internal friction can, 1 external friction can lid, 1 hole-in-cap food can, 3 lard buckets, 2 galvanized buckets, 4 large rectangular oil cans, 2 rectangular meat cans, 1 enameled metal pot and 22 unidentified or partial cans. The external friction can lid has embossed writing that reads “CONTAINS NO HOG FAT” probably indicating a lard substitute product. Also of note, one of the large rectangular oil cans has embossed writing on the spout that reads “PAT. SEPT. 13, 1878” and embossed writing on the top of the can that reads “TO POUR OIL TURN SPOUT TO ___ OF CAN.” In all, 103 artifacts were recorded within the first locus.

Locus 2 is a moderate density historic scatter of metal and glass within a 250-foot (76-meter) by 105-foot (32-meter) area. When broken down, the locus contains 18 sanitary cans (1904–present), 36 Simonis Type 7 milk cans (1908–1914), 5 Simonis Type 12 milk cans (1917–1929), 2 Simonis Type 9 milk cans (1915–1930), 2 Simonis Type 6 milk cans (1903–1914), 21 hole-in-cap food cans (1820–1920), 8 immeasurable hole-in-cap cans, 7 metal motor oil cans, 4 large rectangular oil cans, 2 paint cans 1 external friction can, 1 clear glass jar, 1 small clear glass bottle and 1 small cobalt glass bottle. One of the large rectangular oil cans has embossed writing that reads “PRATT MANUFACTURING COMPANY NEW YORK.” The clear glass jar has embossed writing on the base of the jar that reads “BEST FOODS REG DESIGN PATENT 80918.” This particular design patent occurred in 1930 (Hull-Walski and Ayres 1989:86). Also of note, the small clear glass bottle has embossed writing on the side of the bottle that



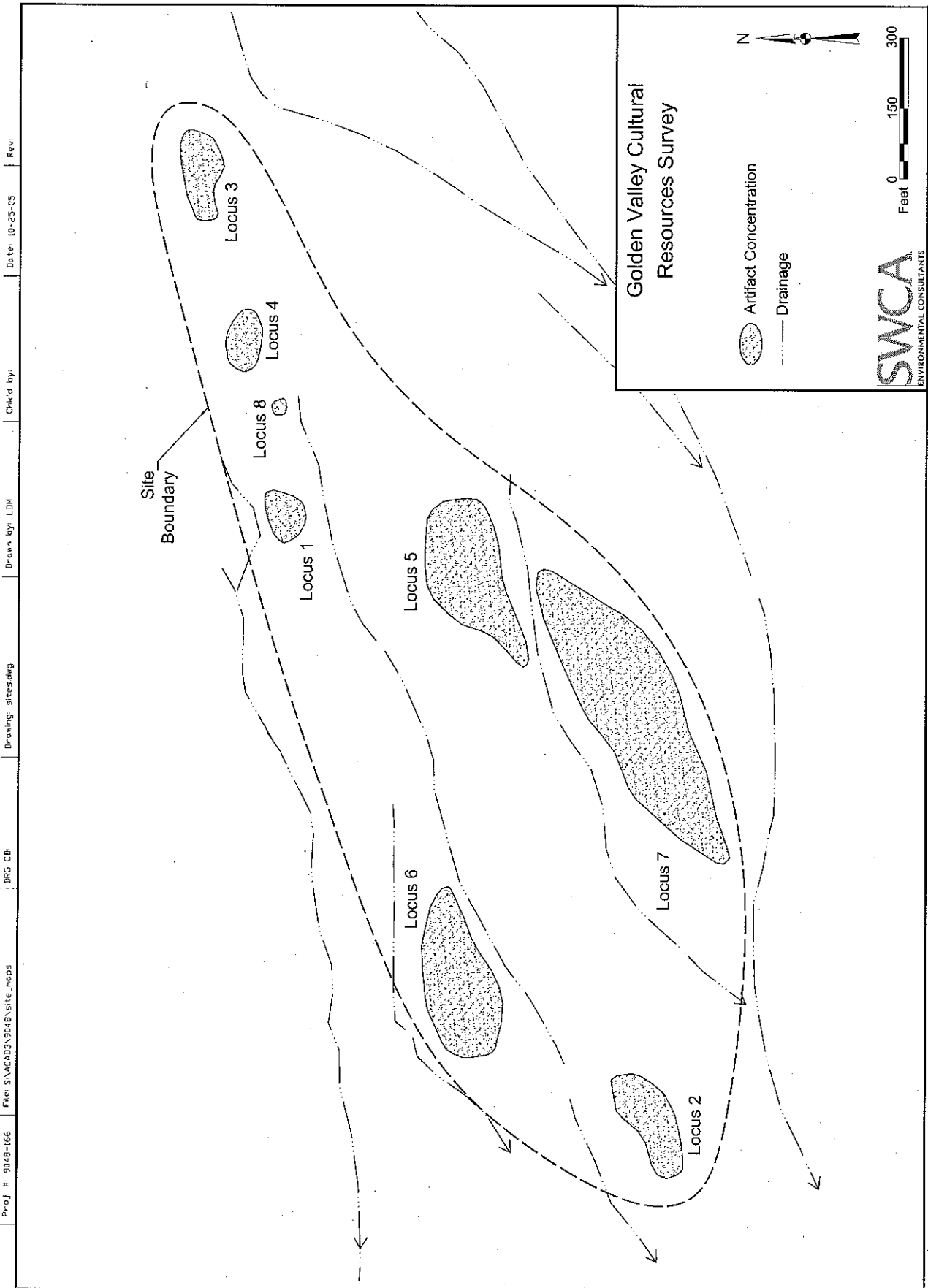


Figure 4. Plan map of AZ F:16:74(ASM).

reads "LISTERINE PHARMACAL COMPANY." Listerine was first produced in 1914 (Hull-Walski and Ayres 1989:66). A total of 109 artifacts were recorded within the Locus 2.

Locus 3 is a moderate density historic scatter of metal within a 200-foot (61-meter) by 90-foot (27-meter) area. More specifically, the locus contains 26 sanitary cans (1904–present), 11 Simonis Type 19 milk cans (pre-1930–1975), 8 Simonis Type 12 milk cans (1917–1929), 3 Simonis Type 9 milk cans (1915–1930), 1 Simonis Type 8 milk can (1915–1925), 2 Simonis Type 10 milk cans (1917–1929), 4 immeasurable hole-in-top cans (1820–1920), 9 metal motor oil cans, 6 steel beverage cans (1935–1960s), 2 cone top beverage cans (1935–1959), 1 Log Cabin syrup can, 2 paint cans, 4 large rectangular oil cans, 1 pail, 2 galvanized buckets, fence wire, and 1 lid to a can that is perforated. In all, 84 artifacts were recorded in the third locus.

Locus 4 is a moderate density historic scatter of metal within a 130-foot (40-meter) by 80-foot (24-meter) area. A total of 117 artifacts were recorded within the locus including 49 sanitary cans (1904–present), 12 Simonis Type 19 milk cans (pre-1930–1975), 6 Simonis Type 12 milk cans (1917–1929), 5 Simonis Type 9 milk cans (1915–1930), 4 Simonis Type 10 milk cans (1917–1929), 1 Simonis Type 16 milk can (1931–1948), 19 metal motor oil cans, 9 steel beverage cans (1935–1960s), 1 cone top beverage can (1935–1959), 2 small rectangular baking powder/spice cans, 5 lard buckets, 1 paint can, 1 Log Cabin syrup can, 1 enameled metal bowl and 1 baking pan.

Locus 5 is a moderate density historic scatter of metal and glass within a 400-foot (122-meter) by 180-foot (55-meter) area. More specifically, the locus contains 20 sanitary cans (1904–present), 38 Simonis Type 7 milk cans (1908–1914), 11 Simonis Type 9 cans (1915–1930), 1 Simonis Type 5 milk can (1903–1914), 1 Simonis Type 19 milk can (pre-1930–1975), 21 hole-in-cap food cans (1820–1920), 5 immeasurable hole-in-cap cans, 2 immeasurable hole-in-top cans (1850–1985), 3 large rectangular oil cans, 3 external friction cans, 3 large canisters, 1 lard bucket, 1 small rectangular can, 1 enameled metal bowl, 1 galvanized metal pail, 1 miscellaneous machine part, and 2 brown glass bottles. One of the large metal canisters has embossed writing on the lid that reads "MFR WILMINGTON DEL U.S.A. 25 LBS EXPLOSIVE DANGEROUS BLACK POWDER." The second metal canister also has embossed writing on the lid that reads "RUSSIA CEMENT CO. LEPAGE'S LIQUID GLUE ONE PINT GLOUCESTER MASSACHUSETTS." This company produced Lepage products from 1876 to 1940 (Henkel Consumer Adhesives, Inc. 2005). The final metal oil canister also has embossed writing that reads "SANTA CRUZ." The small rectangular can has embossed writing that reads "LIPTON'S DELICIOUS TEAS & COFFEES." The first brown glass bottle is a half pint liquor bottle with embossed writing on the side that reads "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE," which is a statement that appeared on bottles from 1933 to 1964 (Goodman 1998). It also has an Owens Illinois Glass Company maker's mark (an I inside a diamond with a circle around the I) with "D 23" above the makers mark, a "90" to the left of the makers mark and a "6" to the right of the makers mark. This maker's mark used from 1929 to 1954, and the number 6 to the right of the mark is the year date indicating that this bottle was manufactured in either 1936 or 1946 (Toulouse 1971:403). The second brown glass bottle is a medicine bottle with embossed writing on the side of the bottle that reads "6½ FL OZ" and "GLOVER'S IMPERIAL MANGE MEDICINE NEW YORK H. CLAY GLOVER CO." It also has a Whitall-Tatum & Company maker's mark (an upside-down triangle with a W above a T inside the triangle) on the base of the bottle, which was used from 1935 to 1938 (Toulouse 1971:544). In all, 115 artifacts were recorded in the fifth locus.

Locus 6 is a high density historic scatter of metal within a 260-foot (79-meter) by 150-foot (46-meter) area. A total of 195 artifacts were recorded within the locus including 22 sanitary cans (1904–present), 79 Simonis Type 7 milk cans (1908–1914), 2 Simonis Type 9 milk cans (1915–1930), 1 Simonis Type 5 milk can (1903–1914), 1 Simonis Type 4 milk can (1903–1908), 40 hole-in-cap food cans (1820–1920), 14 immeasurable hole-in-top cans (1850–1985), 18 immeasurable hole-in-cap cans, 4 small rectangular cans, 5 lard buckets, 1 sardine can, 1 large rectangular oil can, 1 log cabin syrup can, 1 external friction

can, 1 internal friction lid, 1 enameled metal pot, 2 galvanized metal pails, and 1 metal watering can. The external friction can has embossed writing that reads "GHIRARDELLIS CHOCOLATE" on the lid. Two of the small rectangular cans also have writing embossed on them. The first can reads "FOUR ROSES SMOKING TOBACCO" and the second can reads "LIPTONS DELICIOUS TEAS & COFFEES."

Locus 7 is a high density historic scatter of metal and glass within a 740-foot (226-meter) by 200-foot (61-meter) area. More specifically, the locus contains 240 sanitary cans (1904–present), 58 Simonis Type 9 milk cans (pre-1930–1975), 32 Simonis Type 12 milk cans (1917–1929), 11 Simonis Type 9 milk cans (1915–1930), 1 Simonis Type 8 milk can (1915–1925), 1 Simonis Type 10 milk can (1917–1929), 1 Simonis Type 16 milk can (1931–1948), 1 Simonis Type 17 milk can (1931–1948), 2 Simonis Type 7 milk cans (1908–1914), 1 Simonis Type 6 can (1903–1914), 6 hole-in-cap food cans (1820–1920), 5 immeasurable hole-in-cap cans, 8 hole-in-top cans (1850–1985), 90 metal motor oil cans, 39 steel beverage cans (1935–1960s), 11 large rectangular oil cans, 8 paint cans, 5 lard buckets, 12 external friction cans, 2 internal friction lids, 2 small rectangular cans, 2 sardine cans, 1 cone top can with a screw top (1935–1959), 5 enameled metal bowls/pots, 1 piece of stove pipe, 1 single hinge tobacco tin (post 1948), 1 pump spray can, 1 galvanized metal bucket, 1 clear glass fragment and 1 small clear glass medicine bottle. One of the internal friction lids has embossed writing that reads "OVALTINE" in cursive with a curvilinear line underneath the letters. One of the sardine cans is also embossed with writing and reads "SPRATS FRANCE." Another can that has embossed writing is a small rectangular can that reads "KORNER" and "PUNCH HERE." The metal pump spray can also has embossed writing that reads "FLYTOX." The small medicine bottle has an unidentified maker's mark (a triangle with a small A at the top of the triangle and a slightly larger M at the bottom of the triangle) along with the number twelve. In all, 545 artifacts were recorded within the seventh locus

Locus 8 is a small moderate density historic scatter of metal and glass within a 35-foot (11-meter) by 30-foot (9-meter) area. A total of 33 artifacts were recorded within the locus including 18 sanitary cans (1904–present), 2 Simonis Type 19 milk cans (pre-1930–1975), 1 Simonis Type 9 milk can (1915–1930), 6 immeasurable hole-in-top cans (1850–1985), 1 metal motor oil can, 1 paint can, 1 sardine can, 1 large rectangular oil can, 1 enameled metal pot and 1 brown glass liquor bottle. The large rectangular oil can has an embossed star with a circle surrounding it on the top of the can in the opposite corner from the spout. Under the star is the embossed writing that reads "THE TEXAS COMPANY." The brown liquor bottle has embossed writing and designs on both sides of the bottle and the bottle base. The base of the bottle has writing that reads "HIRAM WALKER & SONS LIMITED IN U.S.A. WALKERVILLE, CANADA. The first side of the bottle has a circle with a crown on top of a shield within the circle. There is also writing on the shield that consists of a "W" with the word "TRADE" written above it and the word "MARK" written below the "W." At the bottom of this side are the words "HALF PINT." On the top of the other side is writing that reads "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR REUSE OF THIS BOTTLE," which is a statement that appeared on bottles from 1933 to 1964 (Goodman 1998). Below this writing is a complex design that resembles a wrought iron gate that opens in the middle. In the middle of each gate is a circle with the letter "W" written within it. Underneath the gate is the Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark (an I within a circle, surrounded by a diamond). The number 54 is written to the left of the maker's mark and the number 6 is written to the right of the maker's mark. This maker's mark used from 1929 to 1954, and the number 6 to the right of the mark is the year date indicating that this bottle was manufactured in either 1936 or 1946 (Toulouse 1971:403).

Due to the size of the site, artifacts outside of the eight loci were not thoroughly inventoried. However over 200 various types of cans were noted along with four pieces of sun-colored amethyst (SCA) glass (1880–1920) and three clear glass bottles were noted outside of the eight loci.

INTERPRETATION AND RECOMMENDATION

AZ F:16:74(ASM) appears to represent multiple trash dumping episodes occurring over a few decades. Subsequent erosion has served to scatter the artifacts downstream. In fact, dumping at this site may be responsible for a high density of historic isolated occurrences within the project area extending further to the west-southwest. The individual loci at this site may represent discrete dumping episodes, or may be built-up concentrations from repeated dumping. Most artifacts could have been deposited during the 1910s through the 1930s, though Loci 3, 4, 7, and 8 were likely deposited later in this time frame. There is a certain amount of temporal mixing of the artifacts, and a few of the artifacts likely post-date the main periods of trash disposal at the site. Artifacts include domestic refuse such as containers for coffee, tea, baking soda, cooking oil, maple syrup, liquor, and others. Also present are items that may have been associated with animal husbandry such as the mange medicine bottle, and machinery maintenance such as the motor oil cans. It was noted that some of the food cans did not appear to have been opened, and they appeared bloated from the expansion of their contents. Some of the material dumped at the site may have been old food stores that had aged and spoiled.

It is not clear where these artifacts came from or why this location was picked as a dumping ground. No features are present at the site to indicate that any other activity besides trash disposal occurred at AZ F:16:74(ASM). The data potential of this site has been effectively exhausted through the present recording. Therefore, AZ F:16:74(ASM) is recommended to be ineligible to the Arizona or National Registers of Historic Places. No preservation measures or further archaeological work is recommended for this site.

AZ F:16:75(ASM)

Field Number: SWCA 2
UTM Coordinates: Easting 754530, Northing 3892150
Site Type: Historic Artifact Scatter with Associated Features
Site Dimensions: 310 ft × 290 ft (94 m × 88 m)
Cultural-Temporal Affiliation: Historic: 1910s to 1920s
NRHP Recommendation: Eligibility Indeterminate

AZ F:16:75(ASM) is a light scatter of historic metal, wood, glass and ceramics surrounding two historic features (Figure 5). AZ F:16:75(ASM) is situated on the banks of a moderate drainage that flows south-southwest into Thirteenmile Wash 2.7 miles from the location of the site. A dirt road also crosses the center of the site (Figure 5). Vegetation within the site consisted of mainly creosotebush although a recent fire has burned the area leaving the majority of the vegetation dead (Figure 6).

Artifacts located within the site include metal, wood, glass and ceramics. The majority of the artifacts are concentrated around and to the west of Feature 1. There is also a small glass concentration on the east side of the wash, and the remaining artifacts are lightly scattered around the site.

Ceramic artifacts consist of 44 fragments of white, hard-paste, glazed earthenware that likely originated from the same plate. No maker's mark or hallmark was observed on any of the ceramic fragments.

Glass artifacts found on the site include 170 clear glass fragments, 19 SCA glass fragments (1880–1920), 11 milk glass fragments, 8 cobalt glass fragments, 5 aqua glass fragments, 2 brown glass fragments and 2 light green glass fragments. Approximately 70 percent of the clear glass fragments appear to be flat

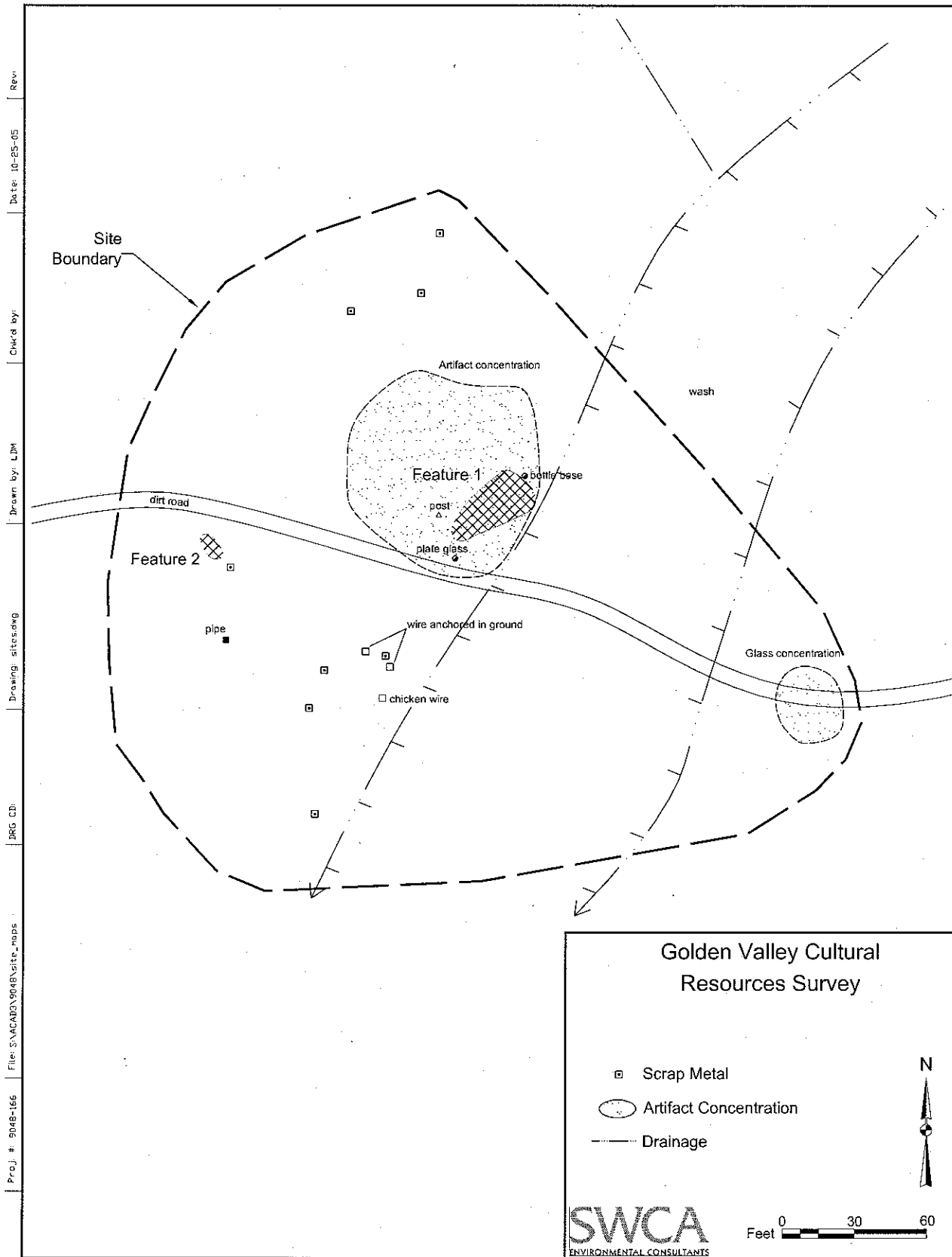


Figure 5. Plan map of AZ F:16:75(ASM).

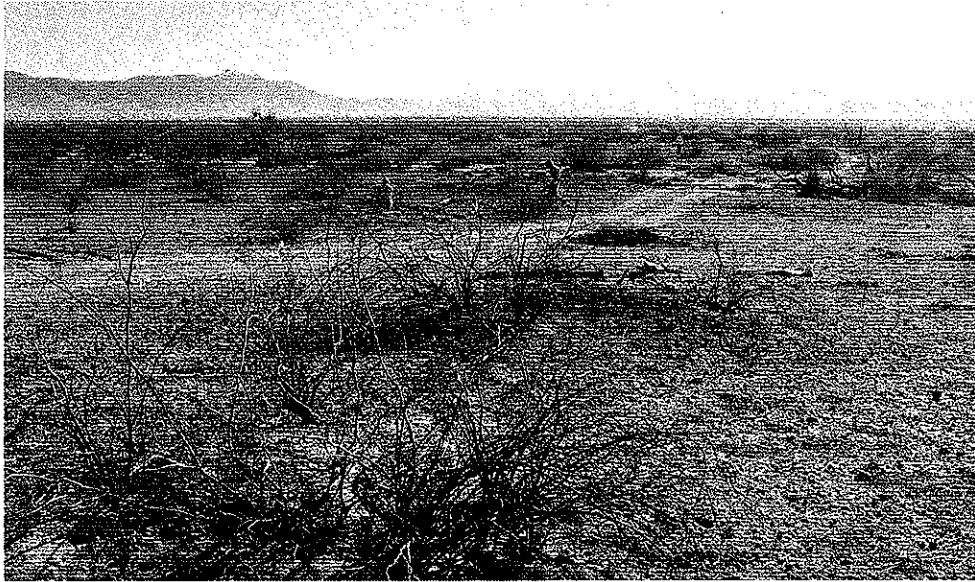


Figure 6. AZ F:16:75(ASM) overview, view facing east-northeast.

window glass. One SCA glass fragment is a bottle base that is oval (Elixer or Handy shaped) and contains embossed writing that reads "FULL PINT" with the letter B centered and above the two words and the number 5 centered below the two words. There is also a clear bottle base with the Aurelius S. Hinds maker's mark (an interlocking monogram of the letters A, S, and H). This maker's mark is attributed to Aurelius S. Hinds of Maryland and was used on bottles from 1890 to 1930 (Toulouse 1971:54). There is also a fragment of a milk glass base with writing on it that reads "GENUINE P___."

Wood found on the site consists of approximately 30 pieces of milled lumber; including one-by-fours, two-by-fours and four-by-four pieces. The majority of the milled lumber is burned or partially burned from the recent brush fire. Several pieces of the milled lumber have nails in them and/or have fragments of sheet and corrugated metal nailed to them.

Metal artifacts within the site consisted of approximately 120 nails (pennyweight size 2d to 20d), 7 sanitary cans (1904–present), 5 sheet/corrugated metal fragments, 4 metal frame fragments, 3 metal hoops, 3 flathead screws, 2 can lids, chicken fence wire, bailing wire, a metal bracket, a bolt, a wire cable, a coil spring, a copper rivet, a metal button, a trunk/chest latch, and an immeasurable hole in cap can. One of the metal frame fragments has writing on it that reads "NATIONAL." Also, one of the can lids has writing on it that reads "FIGGS."

Feature 1 consists of a series of flat lying, parallel milled lumber that may represent a surface or a fallen wall (Figure 7 and 8). This possible structure remnant is 4 feet (1.2 meters) long by 3 feet (1 meter) wide and consists of 4 to 6 pieces of lumber. There are also several other pieces of milled lumber scattered in the same general area along with a small sheet of corrugated metal. All of the wood associated with this feature has been partially burnt by the recent brush fire. Also of note, there is a burnt wooden post approximately 20 feet (6.1 meters) southwest of Feature 1 that may be associated with the feature.

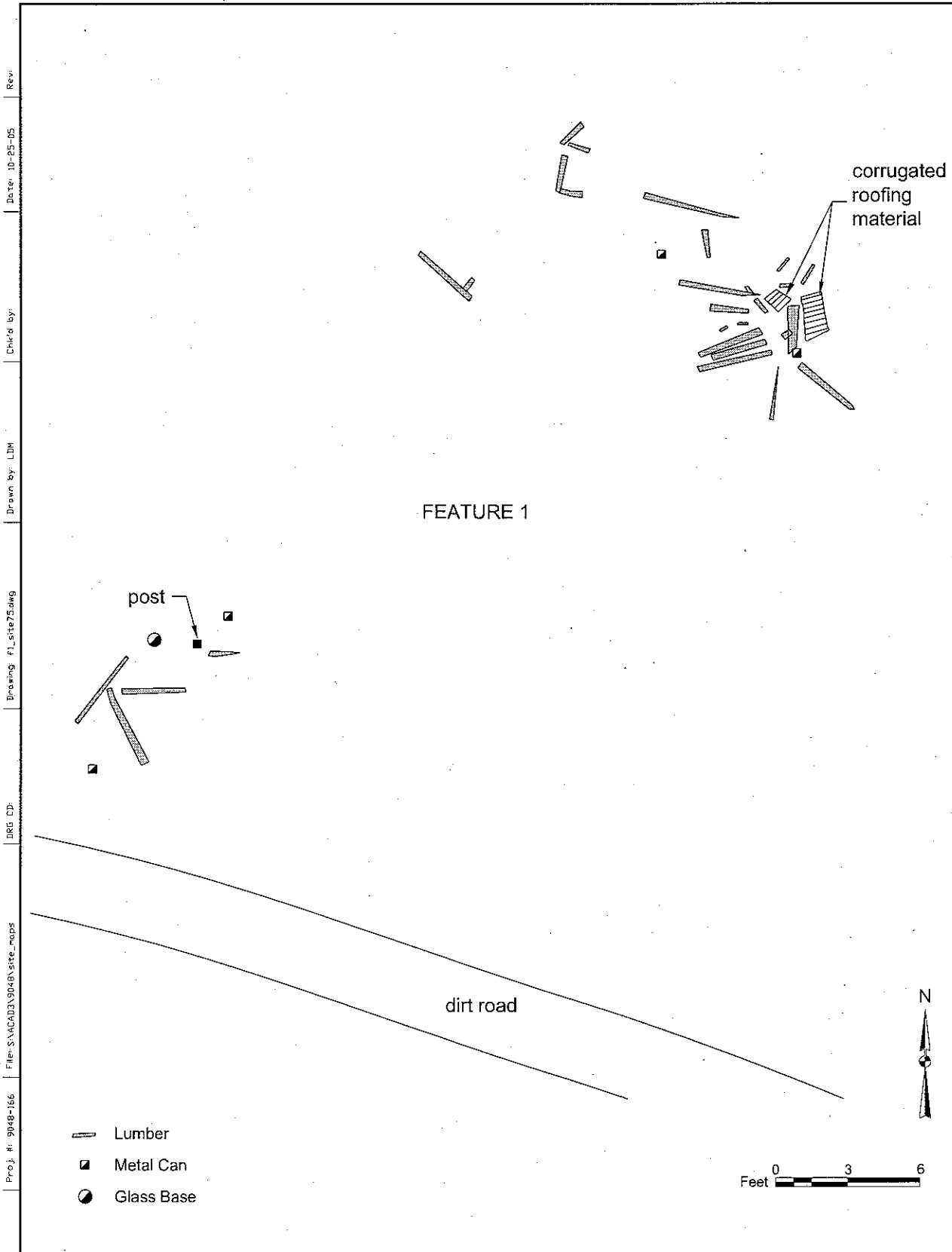


Figure 7. Plan map of Feature 1 at AZ F:16:75(ASM).



Figure 8. Feature 1 at AZ F:16:75(ASM), view facing south.

Feature 2 consists of two pieces of partially buried lumber associated with other lumber and sheet metal. The two pieces of milled lumber are partially buried in the ground parallel and approximately 6 inches from each other in an east-west direction (Figure 9 and 10). There are also two wooden posts directly southeast of the southern piece of lumber. Also of note are three additional pieces of milled lumber and three pieces of sheet metal that are likely associated with the feature. One of the pieces of sheet metal is nailed to one of the three loose pieces of lumber. This piece of lumber appears to be the upper portion of one of the two posts previously mentioned. All of the wood has been at least partially burned by the recent brush fire.

Also of note, two segments of heavy wire were found protruding from the ground to the southeast of Feature 1. These are similar to anchored guy wires commonly used to help secure historic tent structures, and are likely wrapped around large rocks or logs that have been buried several feet below the surface. This may indicate the former presence of a tent or other structure that has since been removed. Also nearby is a 3-foot length of chicken wire fencing that is partially buried in the ground.

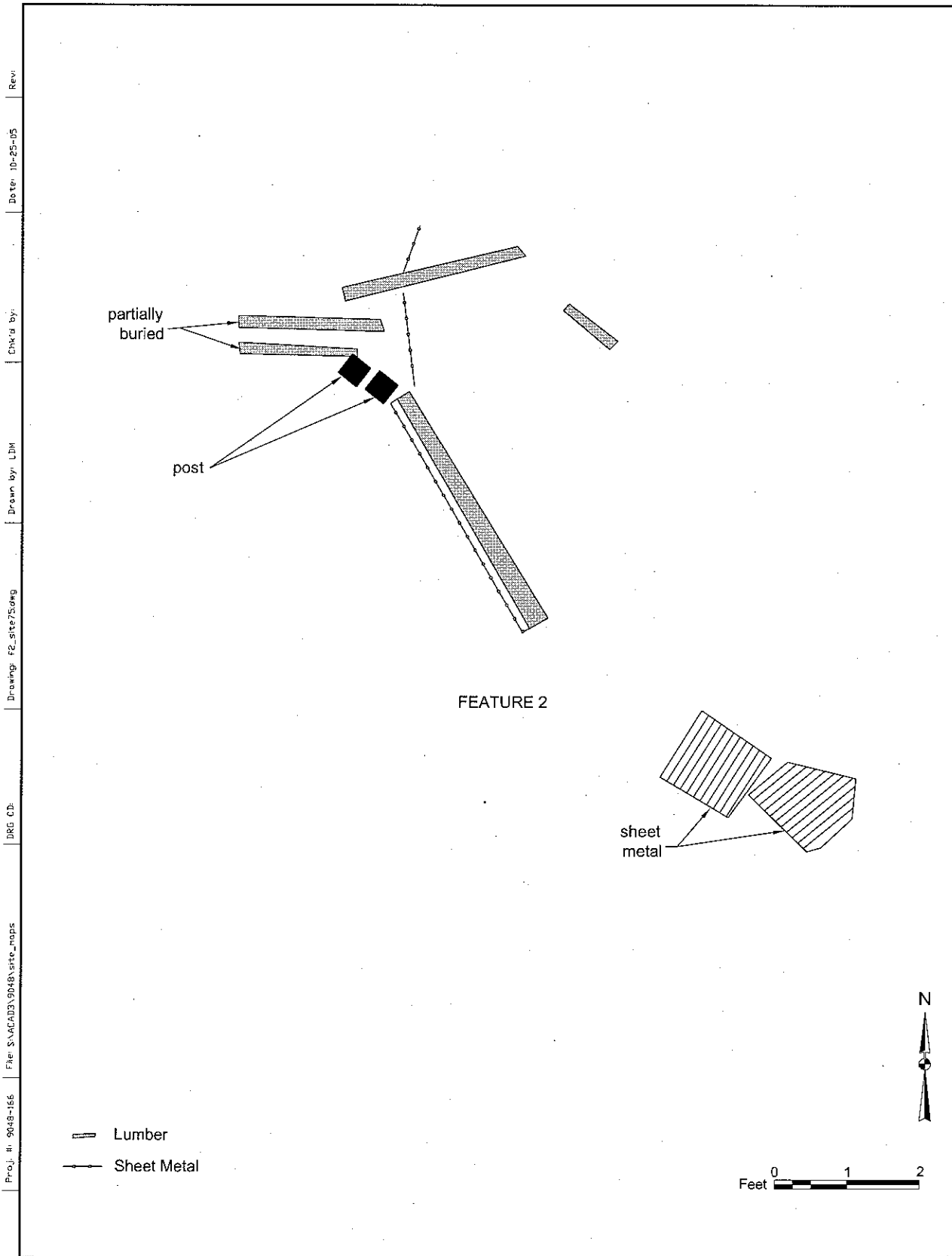


Figure 9. Plan map of Feature 2 at AZ F:16:75(ASM).



Figure 10. Feature 2 at AZ F:16:75(ASM), view facing south.

INTERPRETATION AND RECOMMENDATION

AZ F:16:75(ASM) contains evidence for possible former structures in the form of milled lumber debris, sheet metal, window glass, and possible tent anchor wires as well as a scatter of domestic refuse such as tableware, bottles, and food cans. This site likely represents a small habitation, though considering the relatively low quantity of artifacts, it may have been a short-lived habitation such as a failed homestead attempt of a ranching line camp. Alternatively, many components of the site could have been removed when it was abandoned and smaller artifacts may have washed away during flood events. The remaining artifacts suggest an occupation that likely dates to the 1910s or 1920s based mostly on the presence of SCA glass and sanitary cans.

This site's eligibility to the Arizona and National Registers of Historic Places is difficult to determine based on current information. This site may represent a historical homestead, habitation, or ranching facility, but its significance cannot be determined without more information. Portions of the site, such as structure foundations or privy pits, may remain buried and undetected at the site. Therefore, it is recommended that this site's eligibility be considered indeterminate pending additional archival and subsurface research. As such, it is recommended that this site be avoided by the proposed development if possible. If avoidance is not possible, the eligibility of AZ F:16:75(ASM) should be determined through an agency approved program of subsurface testing and historical archival research.

AZ F:16:76(ASM)**Field Number:** SWCA 3**UTM Coordinates:** Easting 753607, Northing 3891606**Site Type:** Historic Artifact Scatter**Site Dimensions:** 168 ft × 100 ft (51 m × 30 m)**Cultural-Temporal Affiliation:** Historic: 1907–1920s**NRHP Recommendation:** Ineligible

AZ F:16:76(ASM) is a small historic artifact scatter of metal and glass artifacts (Figures 11 and 12). AZ F:16:76(ASM) is situated on a gentle knoll surrounded by flatland, approximately a quarter of a mile west of Thirteenmile Wash. Vegetation within the site consists of mainly creosotebush and various grasses.

Artifacts located within the site include glass and metal. Glass artifacts consist of 31 fragments of SCA glass (1880–1920) and 2 fragments of clear glass. No maker's marks or embossing were noted on any of the glass fragments. Metal artifacts within the site consist of 11 three-hinged tobacco tins (1907–1948), 9 tobacco tins (hinge type unknown), 1 tobacco tin lid, 3 metal bucket/barrel hoops, 3 cartridge cases, 2 bent horse shoes, 2 sheet metal fragments, 1 large bolt, 1 sardine can, 1 sardine/meat can key, 1 baking powder/spice tin. One of the tobacco tins has the Twin Oaks emblem embossed on the lid, the backside, and likely the front side of the tin. All three of the cartridge cases have a head stamp. The first head stamp reads "WRA CO .303 S&W" which was made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company between 1866 and 1940 (Logan 1948:8). The second head stamp reads "S L" and "43." Finally, the last head stamp reads "U.M.C. .45 COLT" and was made by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company between 1867 and 1911 (Bearse 1966).



Figure 11. AZ F:16:76(ASM) overview, view facing west.

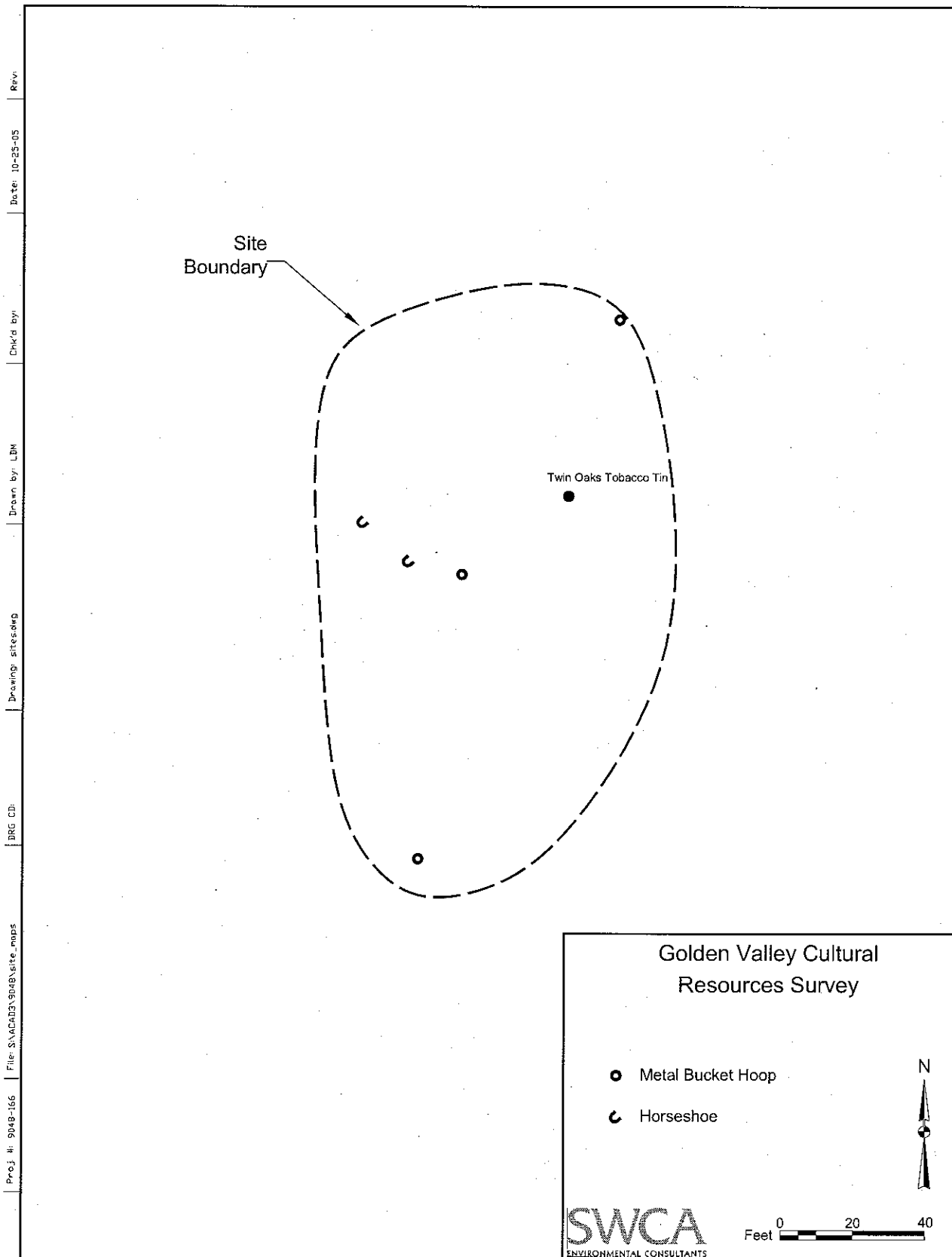


Figure 12. Plan map of AZ F:16:76(ASM).

INTERPRETATION AND RECOMMENDATION

AZ F:16:76(ASM) consists of a scatter of artifacts in a relatively small area. Artifacts include at least two bottles, twenty tobacco tins, three cartridge cases (from three different calibers), two horseshoes and other items. No features were present to indicate that this site was extensively utilized. It may have been used as a temporary camp for short-term ranching activities. The artifacts at the site, taken together, were probably deposited between 1907 and c. 1920, assuming they were deposited together. However, the large numbers of tobacco tins at the site were probably not deposited all at once unless they had been hoarded or reused until they were thrown away at this site.

The lack of features and evidence for substantial activity at this site suggests that little additional data could be gleaned from the site beyond the present recording of surface manifestations. Therefore, AZ F:16:76(ASM) is recommended to be ineligible to the Arizona or National Registers of Historic Places. No preservation measures or further archaeological work is recommended for this site.

AZ F:16:77(ASM)

Field Number: SWCA 4

UTM Coordinates (E/N): Easting 754296, Northing 3889663

Site Type: Historic Trash Dump and a Feature

Site Dimensions: 358 ft × 113 ft (109 m × 34 m)

Cultural-Temporal Affiliation: Historic: 1910s–1930s

NRHP Recommendation: Eligibility Indeterminate

AZ F:16:77(ASM) is a moderate to high density artifact scatter consisting mainly of concentrations of rusted cans and other trash surrounded by a light scatter of historic artifacts. A possibly historic hearth feature was also found. The site is situated on both sides of a large unnamed wash that drains west and empties into Thirteenmile Wash just west of the site (Figures 13 and 14). Vegetation within the site consists of mainly creosotebush and various grasses. The site boundary extends to the west beyond the limits of the project area on to other privately owned land. No intensive survey was conducted outside the project area, rather, only as much survey was conducted to determine the western extent of the site. Inventory and analysis of the artifacts within AZ F:16:77(ASM) in this report is limited to those artifacts within the current project area in the eastern part of the site. This part of the site was judgmentally divided into artifacts north of the wash and artifacts south of the wash.

The artifact scatter north of the wash is a moderate to high-density scatter of metal and glass. The majority of the artifacts on this side of the wash are located at the eastern end of the site. When broken down there are 115 sanitary cans (1904–present), 56 Simonis Type 19 milk cans (1930–1975), 31 Simonis Type 9 milk cans (1915–1930), 8 Simonis Type 10 milk cans (1917–1929), 3 Simonis Type 8 milk cans (1915–1925), 27 Simonis Type 7 milk cans (1908–1914), 1 Simonis Type 5 milk can (1903–1914), 34 immeasurable hole-in-top/cap cans, 1 external friction can lid, 30 hole-in-cap food cans (1820–1920), 12 lard buckets, 12 metal motor oil cans, 2 galvanized buckets, 6 large rectangular oil cans, 2 rectangular spice cans, 4 tobacco tins (hinge number unknown), 1 log cabin syrup can, 2 enameled metal coffee pots, 1 cobalt glass fragment and 1 SCA glass fragment (1880–1920). Three sanitary cans have embossed writing on them. The first one reads “EPSON” in cursive on the bottom of the can. The second can reads “SANITARY” with the letter X above the word and the letter C below the word on the bottom of the can. Cans made by the Sanitary Can Co. likely date to 1904–1908 (Rock 1984:105). The final can has a picture of a flag with the letter A on the bottom of the can. In all, 349 artifacts were recorded north of the wash.



Figure 13. AZ F:16:77(ASM) overview, view facing west.

The artifacts south of the wash are less dense and consist of a moderate scatter of metal and glass. A total of 250 artifacts are located south of the wash including 90 sanitary cans, 26 Simonis Type 19 milk cans (1904–present), 18 Simonis Type 9 milk cans (1915–1930), 1 Simonis Type 12 milk can (1917–1929), 2 Simonis Type 8 milk cans (1915–1925), 11 Simonis Type 7 milk cans (1908–1914), 1 Simonis Type 4 can (1903–1908), 17 immeasurable hole-in-top/cap cans, 1 external friction can lid, 29 hole-in-cap food cans (1820–1920), 1 lard bucket, 6 metal motor oil cans, 6 galvanized buckets, 5 large rectangular oil cans, 1 spice can, 1 tobacco tin (hinge number unknown), 6 steel beverage cans (1935–1960s), 2 log cabin syrup cans, 1 enameled metal coffee pot, 1 metal screw cap, 1 crown cap, 1 sardine tin, 1 varnish can, 19 clear glass fragments and 2 SCA glass fragments (1880–1920). Four of the artifacts recorded have embossing on them including a sanitary can that reads “CUT OUT THIS SOFT TIN END.” The sardine can has writing that reads “NORVEGE” and the varnish can has writing that reads “STANDARD VARNISH WORKS, NY.” One of the large rectangular oilcans also reads “GARGOYLE TRADEMARK” which likely pertains to a Vacuum Oil Company product. Vacuum Oil Company was a petroleum industry pioneer dating to 1866. It was a subsidiary of John D. Rockefeller’s colossal Standard Oil monopoly, which was broken up in 1911. Vacuum Oil Company’s Mobiloil and Mobilgas products were used by many of the Standards across the country. The Gargoyle trademark, which was adopted by the company in 1906, was a commonly seen emblem until Vacuum merged with Socony (Standard Oil Company of New York) in 1931, and Socony’s Pegasus replaced the Gargoyle as the company trademark (Droz 2004).

Feature 1 is a rectangular hearth located on the south side of the wash (Figure 15). Feature 1 is constructed with locally obtained medium to large granite and basalt cobbles (Figure 16). It is 4 foot 11 inches by 3 foot 11 inches with a maximum height of 11 inches. The hearth is rectangular in shape and is open to the south. The feature ranges from one course at the eastern end of the feature, to three courses along the western alignment although many of the rocks along this alignment have fallen off of the feature and now lay just west of the hearth. These rocks likely served as a windbreak for a firepit. A small chunk of charcoal was noted in the northeast corner of the feature. There is no direct evidence that Feature 1 is historic, except for being surrounded by a historic can scatter, and the hearth may not necessarily be more than 50 years old.

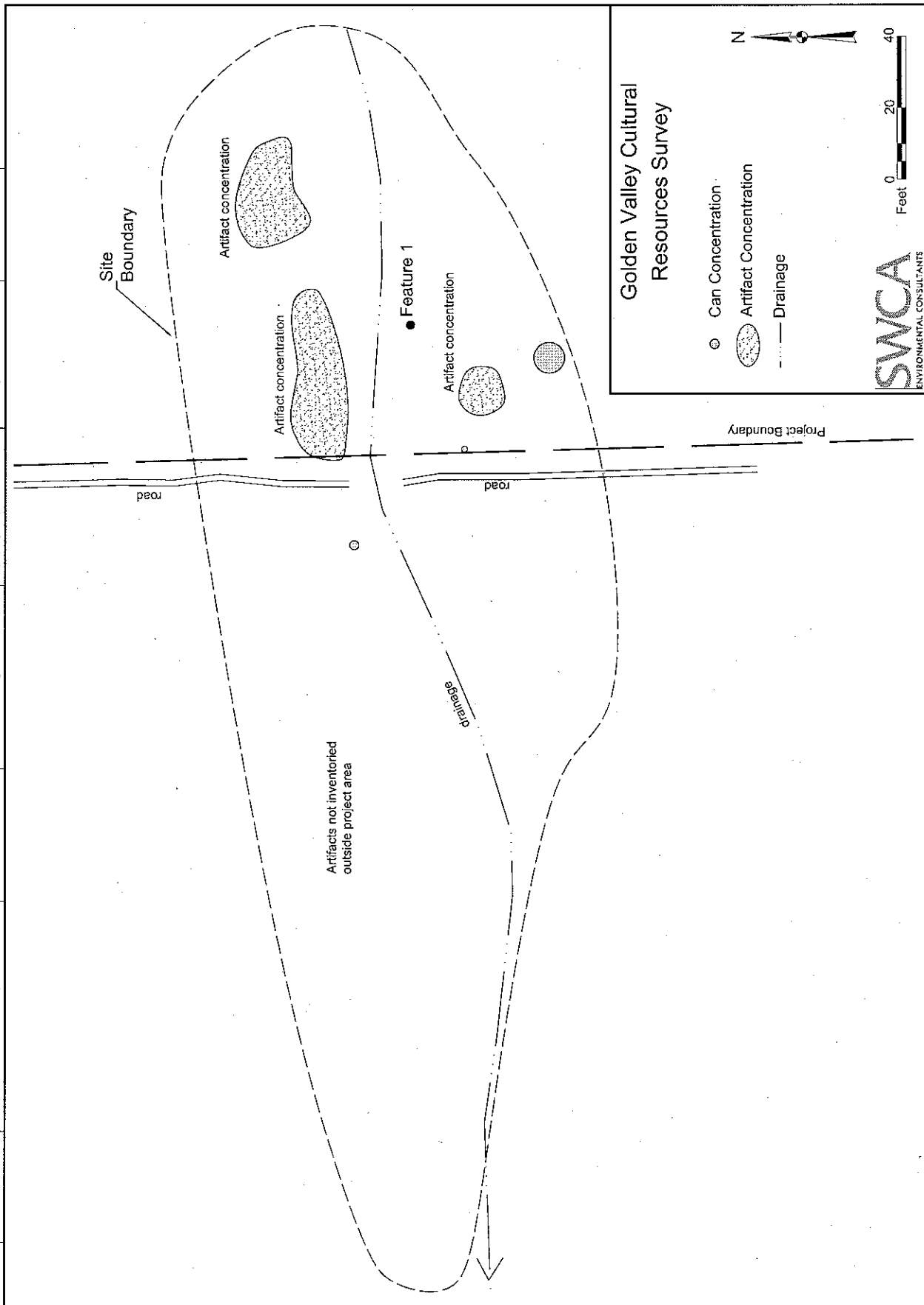


Figure 14. Plan map of AZ F:16:77(ASM).

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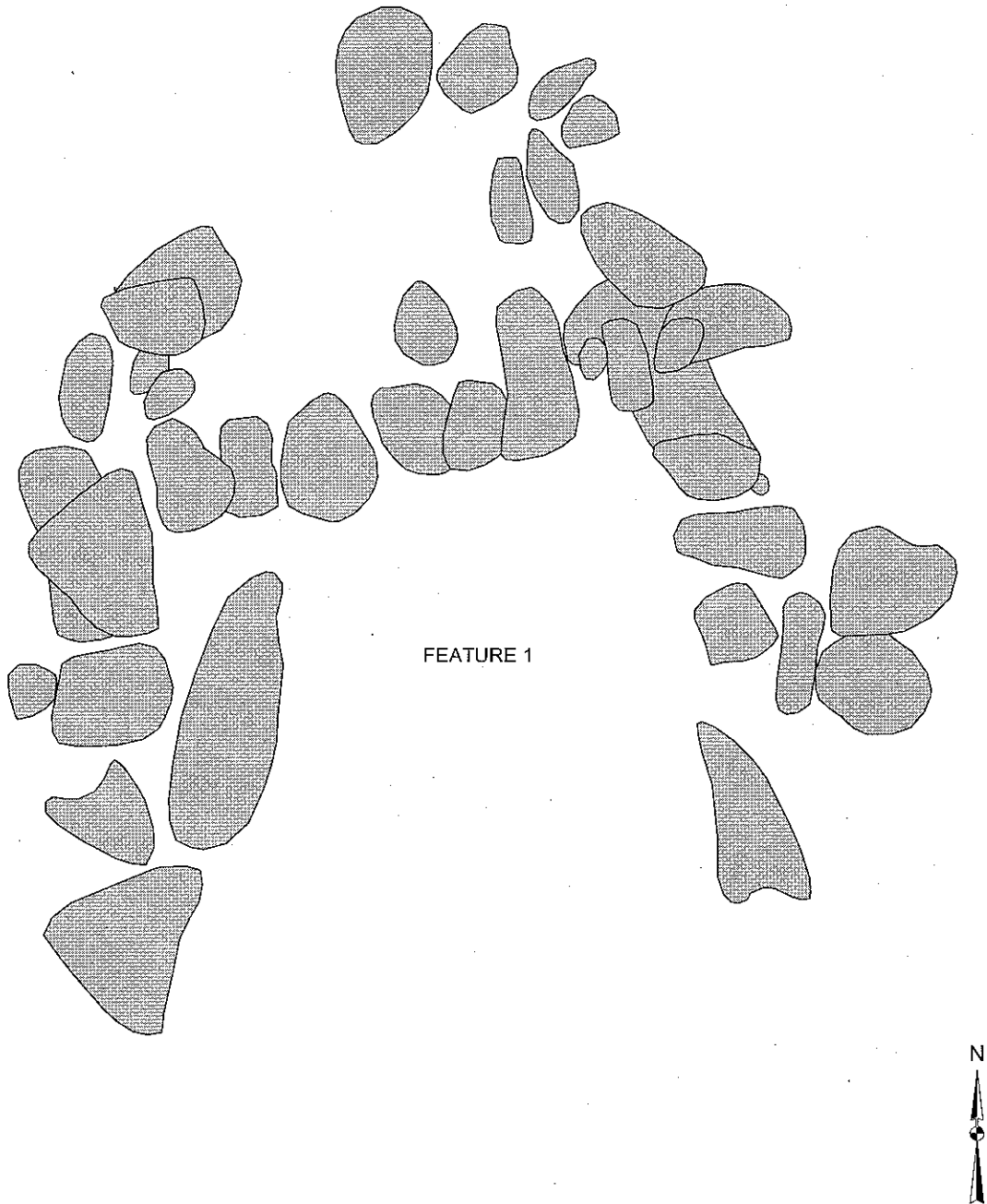


Figure 15. Plan map of Feature 1 at AZ F:16:77(ASM).



Figure 16. Feature 1 at AZ F:16:77(ASM) overview, view facing west-northwest.

INTERPRETATION AND RECOMMENDATION

This site appears to represent several dumping episodes possibly over a few decades, which have become somewhat dispersed over time. It is likely that the main activity at the site was trash disposal, although the presence of a hearth could suggest that other activities may also have occurred. The artifacts at this site are unlikely to have been deposited all together at one time. Separately, the artifacts could have been deposited over a span of many decades, from 1880 to present, however, it is more likely that most dumping episodes occurred from the 1910s to the 1930s.

This site appears to be the result of several episodes of trash dumping, which would not normally be considered a significant historical event. However, this site is also associated with a small feature, which may suggest the possibility that more substantial activities may have taken place at the site. Furthermore, the western half of the site remains unexplored, and may contain important additional information. Based on this, the site's eligibility to the Arizona and National Registers of Historic Places is difficult to determine. Therefore, it is recommended that this site's eligibility be considered indeterminate pending additional archival and subsurface research. As such, it is recommended that this site be avoided by the proposed development if possible. If avoidance is not possible, the eligibility of AZ F:16:77(ASM) should be determined through an agency approved program of subsurface testing and historical archival research.

AZ F:16:78(ASM)**Field Number:** SWCA 5**UTM Coordinates:** Easting 755784, Northing 3890809**Site Type:** Historic Can Dump**Site Dimensions:** 164 ft × 68 ft (50 m × 21 m)**Cultural-Temporal Affiliation:** Historic: 1910s**NRHP Recommendation:** Ineligible

AZ F:16:78(ASM) is a small moderate artifact scatter consisting of rusted cans. AZ F:16:78(ASM) is situated just south of a large unnamed wash that drains west and empties into Thirteenmile Wash a little over one mile from the site (Figures 17 and 18). Vegetation within the site consists of mainly creosotebush and various grasses.

The artifact scatter consists of 76 historic artifacts including 10 sanitary cans (1904–present), 1 Simonis Type 9 milk cans (1915–1930), 28 Simonis Type 7 milk cans (1908–1914), 1 Simonis Type 5 milk can (1903–1914), 5 immeasurable hole-in-top/cap cans, 22 hole-in-cap food cans (1820–1920), 4 lard buckets, 3 large rectangular oil cans, 1 enameled metal pan and 1 paint can. One of the large rectangular oil cans has embossed writing on the side that reads “SANTA FE” and a second large rectangular oil can has embossed writing that reads “GUS V. BRECHTS CO. MANFRS. ST. LOUIS.”

INTERPRETATION AND RECOMMENDATION

AZ F:16:78(ASM) appears to represent a single episode of trash disposal where a total of 76 cans of various types were dumped. The artifacts have begun to disperse somewhat as they erode downstream. Taken together, these artifacts are likely to have been deposited sometime during the 1910s.

No features are associated with AZ F:16:78(ASM) and there is no evidence for substantial activity at the site other than the dumping of a load of trash. This recording of the site has exhausted its data potential. Therefore, AZ F:16:78(ASM) is recommended to be ineligible to the Arizona or national Registers of Historic Places. No preservation measures or further archaeological work is recommended for this site.

ISOLATED OCCURRENCES

The total number of isolated occurrences (IOs) identified in the project area is 311 (see Figure 3). Note that 313 IOs were recorded but that two of these later became sites. Approximately 66 percent of these IOs are historic artifacts including cans, bottles, and glass fragments. Many of the historic IOs are distributed along the major unnamed wash that flows through the southeastern portion of the project area between AZ F:16:74(ASM) and AZ F:16:77(ASM). There is a lesser distribution of historic IOs along Thirteenmile Wash in the western part of the project area. The majority of the prehistoric IOs are lithic materials including flakes, cores, tested cobbles, chipping stations, and tools. However, two ceramic artifacts and a ground stone fragment were also recorded as IOs. Of note, the ground stone fragment was found at IO 66, which was also associated with a complete bifacial flaked stone drill tool (Figure 19). The prehistoric artifacts appear to be evenly distributed throughout the project area, with no apparent concentrations or pattern. There are also two features; a rock alignment and the remnants of a probable modern fence/corral that have been recorded as IOs. These IOs are described in further detail in Table 2.

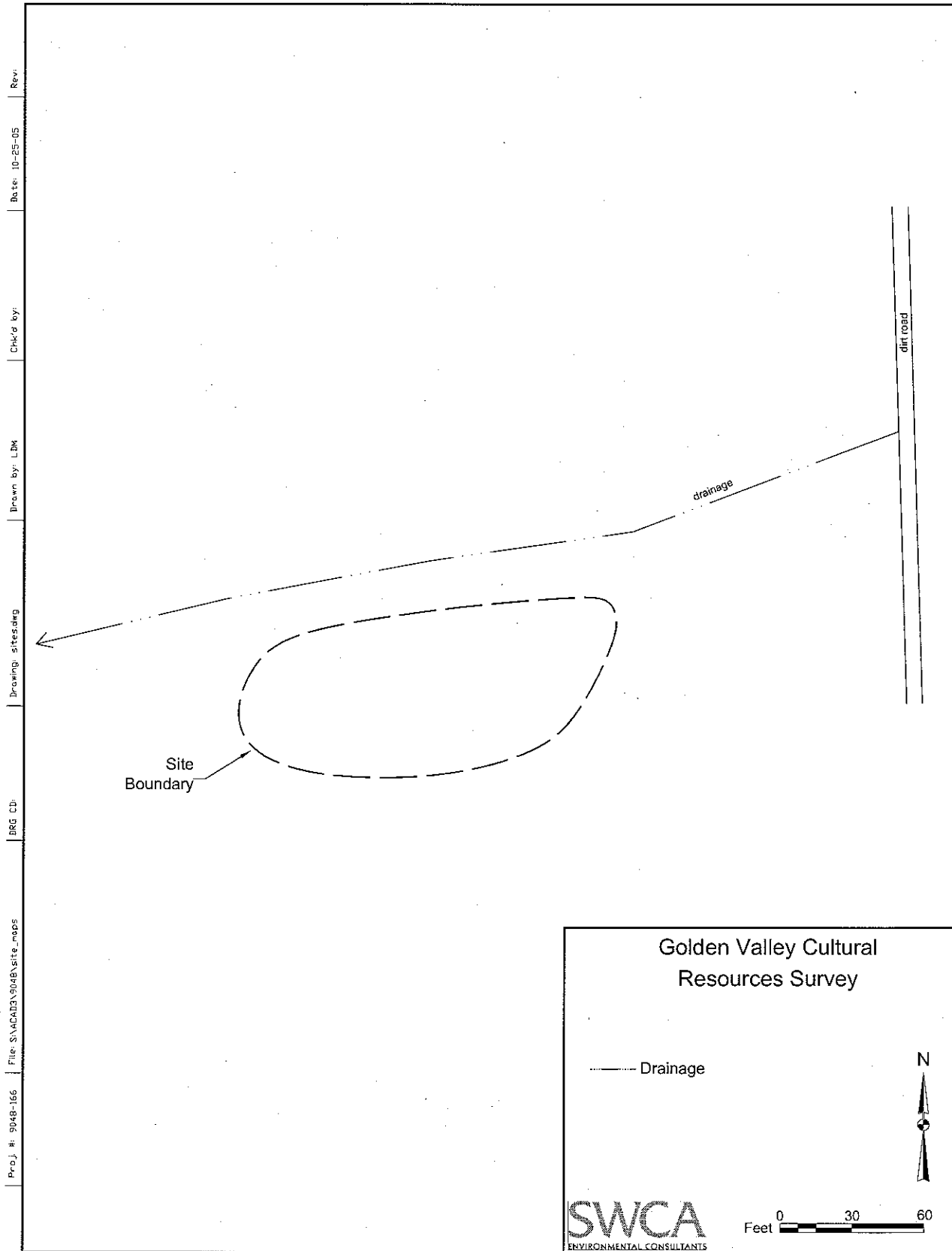


Figure 17. Plan map of AZ F:16:78(ASM).

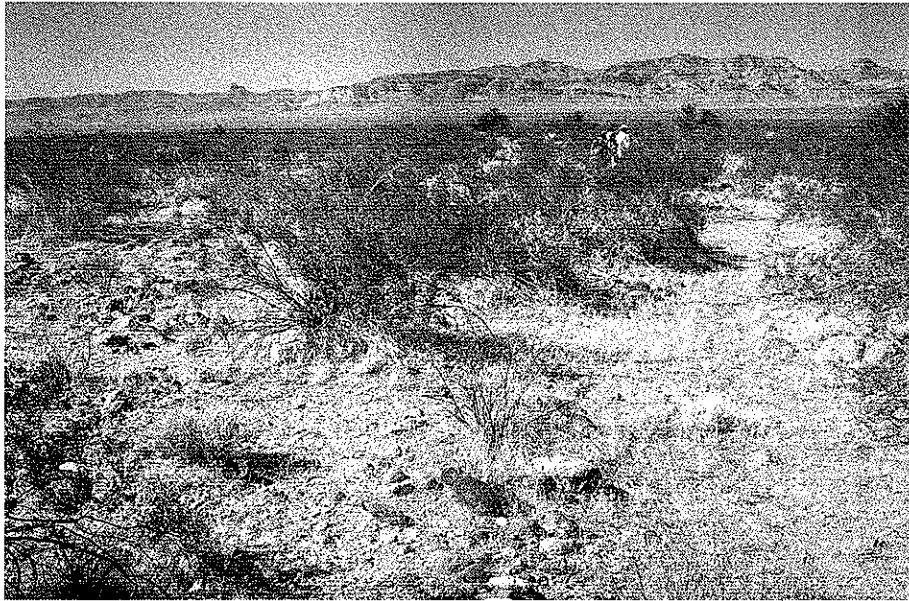


Figure 18. AZ F:16:78(ASM) overview, view facing west-southwest.



Figure 19. IO 66, a flaked stone drill.

Table 2. Description of Isolated Occurrences

IO No.	Description	UTM Location	
		easting	northing
1	Hole-in-cap food can.	756065	3893737
2	Possible Simonis Type 6 milk can.	756121	3893763
3	Simonis Type 9 mil can, opened with two punched holes.	756409	3893459
4	Purple-tinted glass (SCA), fragment of rim of a decorative vase or bowl with a rounded, scalloped edge.	757310	3893453
5	Grayish brown rhyolite primary flake with a few small flakes removed from the dorsal side.	756119	3893367
6	Simonis Type 19 milk can, opened with two punched holes.	755864	3893330
7	Simonis Type 9 milk can, opened with two punched holes; also a 1" wide, 16" diameter barrel hoop is 30 m to the southeast.	755908	3893265
8	Lapped-seam no. 3 can, crushed, top missing, probably opened with bayonet opener.	756715	3893226
9	Hole-in-top can, crushed, unknown type.	756811	3892899
10	Remains of a hogwire and modern barbed wire fence, approximately 24 yards long with heavy timber posts. May be part of a small corral. Additional posts and wire are 18 yards to the south. An ephemeral road passes through the area running northeast, but it does not appear old. Nearby, there is the stump of a large tree and a dumped pile of decayed asphalt singles. Other trash includes a baby car seat, a truck bench seat, several modern bottles, and other trash in the small wash that passes to the southeast. No indication that any of these artifacts are older than 50 years.	757025	3892728
11	Large gray rhyolite secondary flake with some unifacial retouch on the distal end.	756970	3892540
12	Pocket tobacco tin, single hinge, crushed.	756128	3892489
13	Baking powder can with slip-on lid in place. Embossed writing on lid reads, "CALUMET 1LB BAKING POWDER MADE IN U.S.A. ABSOLUTELY PURE"	756453	3892495
14	Gray and white chalcedony primary flake.	756221	3892165
15	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	757581	3892200
16	Simonis Type 9 milk can	757673	3892190
17	Pocket tobacco tin, three-hinge.	757711	3892263
18	Became AZ F:16:74(ASM)	757789	3892279
19	Gray rhyolite secondary flake, with possible irregular unifacial retouch along the lateral margin.	758231	3892349
20	Gray rhyolite secondary flake.	757806	3892379
21	Basalt secondary flake.	757808	3892452
22	Large hole-in-cap can, 6-1/2" tall, 6-1/8" diameter, 2-1/2" diameter cap. Missing bottom, unknown opening method.	757975	3893010
23	Hole-in-cap can, no. 2½	758065	3893040
24	Dark brown rhyolite biface, possible projectile point preform, very worn edges and flake scars.	757747	3893139
25	Scatter of cans in 20 × 20 m area. Three sanitary no. 2½ cans (opened with punch and knife) and four tobacco tins (three-hinge).	754879	3892080

Table 2. Description of Isolated Occurrences – Continued

IO No.	Description	UTM Location	
		easting	northing
26	Pocket tobacco tin, one-hinge.	754398	3892076
27	Log cabin style syrup can, spout on end of peak. 7-1/2" tall, 5" wide, 7" long.	754532	3892028
28	Gray rhyolite tested cobble.	754830	3891966
29	Pocket tobacco tin, one-hinge.	754994	3891991
30	Large gray rhyolite tertiary flake.	755445	3891987
31	Rectangular metal box with a hinged lid, clasp, and handle. Similar to a small lunch box. 7" x 4-1/2" x 4-1/4".	755598	3891873
32	Hole-in-cap can, no 2.	755322	3891910
33	White-gray tertiary flake.	755260	3891846
34	Two pocket tobacco tins, three-hinge.	754420	3891901
35	Five-gallon rectangular fuel can with lapped seams, spout in corner, and small handle.	754236	3891758
36	White chalcedony primary flaked stone.	754746	3891809
37	Pocket tobacco tin, three-hinge; also a large gray tertiary flake.	755405	3891788
38	Broken white chert primary flake.	754773	3891693
39	Hole-in-cap can, crushed no. 3; also a sanitary no. 2 can.	754356	3891639
40	White chalcedony tertiary flake.	755292	3891581
41	Tested gray rhyolite cobble or unifacial core; also 20 m away is a rhyolite secondary flake with irregular unifacial retouch on lateral margin.	755183	3891497
42	Reddish brown chert tertiary.	754216	3891458
43	Gray rhyolite tertiary, broken platform and margin.	754877	3891421
44	Large gray rhyolite bifacial core.	755355	3891384
45	Reddish brown rhyolite tertiary flake.	755646	3891387
46	White and gray mottled chert tertiary flake.	754516	3891301
47	Gray quartzite core – turtle shaped unifacial formal core.	754407	3891168
48	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	755762	3891042
49	Broken gray rhyolite primary flake; also a white chalcedony bifacial core.	755322	3891092
50	Gray rhyolite secondary.	755190	3891127
51	Chipping station – 118 gray rhyolite flakes, shatter, and a core.	754669	3891123
52	Gray rhyolite secondary flake, worn, with possible irregular unifacial retouch along one lateral margin.	754452	3891118
53	Primary rhyolite flake.	754405	3891103
54	Tested gray rhyolite cobble; also 10 m to east is a rhyolite primary flake.	754529	3890956
55	White and red mottled chert tertiary flake, with irregular unifacial retouch along a lateral margin and near the platform.	755140	3890952
56	Two Simonis Type 7 milk cans, two hole-in-cap no. 2½ cans, one lapped seam no. 10 can, a five-gallon rectangular fuel can, and a trapezoidal meat tin with a key-wind opener. In area about 10 x 30 m.	755212	3890962
57	Hole-in-cap can, no 2½.	755457	3890971
58	Large, low-density can scatter, approximately 30 cans including hole-in-cap, hole-in-top and sanitary within a 60 meter area.	755705	3890948
59	Two pocket tobacco tins, one-hinge; small sanitary can; hole-in-top Type 19 can. In 10 x 20 m area.	755354	3892215

Table 2. Description of Isolated Occurrences – Continued

IO No.	Description	UTM Location	
		easting	northing
60	Gray rhyolite secondary flake with possible usewear along one lateral margin.	755135	3892300
61	Simonis Type 9 milk can.	755651	3892347
62	Gray rhyolite tertiary flake with some unifacial retouch along the distal and lateral edges, forming a squared-off end. Possible scraper.	755452	3892369
63	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	755282	3892397
64	Small gray rhyolite primary flake.	754868	3892360
65	Pocket tobacco tin, one hinge.	754971	3892600
66	Complete white-tan mottled chert drill (Figure 19), and a small fragment of granite groundstone.	754919	3892800
67	Tannish white chert primary flake.	755440	3893035
68	Metal cigarette case, no markings.	754937	3893078
69	White chalcedony primary flake.	755029	3893222
70	Simonis Type 19 milk can; also two sanitary beverage cans. In 10 × 10 m area.	754935	3893219
71	Simonis Type 19 milk can and a Simonis Type 13 milk can.	754889	3893172
72	Gray rhyolite secondary flake with possible use wear on lateral edge; also 25 m to north is a white chert tertiary flake.	755369	3893333
73	Gray rhyolite tertiary flake.	755885	3892076
74	Gray rhyolite tertiary flake.	756372	3892074
75	Metal internal pressure lid, 3-1/2" diameter with hole in the middle, embossed "GOLDEN GATE SOL***ER 2½ LBS NET"	755858	3891963
76	Pocket tobacco tin, three-hinge.	756385	3891631
77	Pocket tobacco tin, three-hinge.	756109	3891528
78	Two ceramic sherds, hard gray paste with fine sand temper. Exteriors are eroded, but may have been smoothed or polished.	756080	3891328
79	Large gray rhyolite primary flake.	755863	3891092
80	Simonis Type 19 milk can.	755190	3893436
81	Cream-colored chert tertiary flake.	755002	3893369
82	Two Simonis Type 19 milk can, opened with church-key in a 40 meter area.	754953	3893434
83	Banded white and tan chalcedony secondary flake.	755721	3893529
84	Pocket tobacco tin, three-hinge.	755643	3893627
85	Scatter of cans in 40 × 30 m area. Hole-in-cap food can, five Simonis Type 8 milk cans, two five-hinge pocket tobacco tins, one Simonis Type 19 milk can, four syrup cans, several sanitary cans, scrape metal, cement fragments, and enameled strainer, and a clear bottle base. 30 m to west is a 4 × 4 post with an aluminum tag that reads "FOX MILL SITE."	755166	3893594
86	Simonis Type 10 milk can.	754902	3893586
87	1 immeasurable hole-in-cap can, 1 Simonis Type 8 milk can, and 2 sanitary cans within a 20 meter area.	757401	3891951
88	Immeasurable hole-in-top can.	757385	3892013
89	Hole-in-cap food can.	757333	3892004
90	Immeasurable Hole-in-cap.	757433	3891833
91	Three cans; 1 Simonis Type 7 milk can, 1 Simonis Type 10 milk can and 1 hole-in-cap food can.	757255	3891813

Table 2. Description of Isolated Occurrences – Continued

IO No.	Description	UTM Location	
		easting	northing
92	Simonis Type 10 milk can.	757127	3891794
93	Hole-in-cap food can.	757077	3891824
94	Hole-in-cap, no. 2 can.	757310	3891750
95	Immeasurable hole-in-cap.	757342	3891777
96	Chalcedony primary flake.	757368	3891646
97	Two tobacco tins; three hinge.	756792	3891556
98	Hole-in-cap food can.	757234	3891562
99	Hole-in-cap food can.	757364	3891538
100	Can scatter of 18 cans over a 40-meter area; 2 Simonis Type 7 milk cans, 3 hole-in-cap food cans, 3 large rectangular oil cans, 4 sanitary cans and 6 immeasurable hole-in-cap/top cans.	757132	3891484
101	Can scatter of 8 cans in a 20-meter area; 1 Simonis Type 7 milk can, 2 hole-in-cap food cans, 3 sanitary cans, and 2 immeasurable hole-in-cap/top cans.	757069	3891511
102	Simonis Type 7 milk can and a hole-in-cap food can.	756949	3891436
103	Simonis Type 9 milk can.	756938	3891323
104	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	756679	3891362
105	Two gray rhyolite tertiary and one secondary flaked stone artifacts.	756329	3891254
106	One Simonis Type 6 and one Simonis Type 19 milk cans and a metal bucket.	756467	3891215
107	Immeasurable hole-in-cap.	756631	3891205
108	Primary gray rhyolite flaked stone.	757238	3891147
109	Two weathered gray rhyolite biface tools.	756928	3891137
110	Artifact scatter including 1 SCA finish, 3 Simonis Type 19 milk cans, 1 Simonis Type 7 milk can, 8 sanitary cans and a heel of a shoe.	756401	3891139
111	Three Simonis Type 10 milk cans and one hole-in-cap food can.	756332	3891162
112	Two Simonis Type 19 and one Type 7 milk can.	756288	3891123
113	Can scatter of 12 cans including 8 sanitary cans, 1 Simonis Type 9 can, 1 Simonis Type 19 can and 2 immeasurable hole-in-top cans.	755927	3891031
114	Can scatter of 9 artifacts including 6 sanitary cans, 1 Simonis Type 19 can, 1 rectangular hole-in-cap food can and 1 enameled metal cup.	756125	3891057
115	Can scatter of 5 cans including 2 sanitary cans, and 3 immeasurable hole-in-top cans.	756202	3891056
116	Simonis Type 12 milk can.	756318	3891068
117	One Simonis Type 7 milk can and one immeasurable hole-in-cap.	756413	3891027
118	White chert secondary flaked stone.	756532	3891078
119	Tobacco tin; 1 hinge.	756822	3890929
120	Can scatter of 20 cans including 2 sanitary cans, 5 Simonis Type 7 cans, 8 hole-in-cap food cans and 5 immeasurable hole-in-top/cap cans.	756349	3890956
121	Can scatter of 6 cans including 1 hole-in-cap can – no. 2 ½, 1 Simonis Type 7 can, 1 hole-in-cap food can and 3 sanitary cans.	756201	3890942
122	Can scatter of 28 cans including 9 sanitary cans, 6 Simonis Type 5 cans, 4 Simonis Type 7 cans, 2 Simonis Type 10 cans, 2 hole-in-cap food cans and 5 immeasurable hole-in-top cans within a 40-meter area.	755880	3890838

Table 2. Description of Isolated Occurrences – Continued

IO No.	Description	UTM Location	
		easting	northing
123	Can scatter of 30 cans including 10 sanitary cans, 3 Simonis Type 7 cans, 6 lard buckets and 7 immeasurable hole-in-cap/top cans, 4 rectangular hole-in-cap cans – one with the embossing on the side that is a picture of an eagle and reads "EAGLE BRAND TRADE MARK" and another with embossing that reads "LIPTON TEA COFFEE COCOA PLANTER CEYLON" within a 40-meter area.	755973	3890846
124	Immeasurable hole-in-cap.	756190	3890873
125	Simonis Type 9 milk can.	756280	3890872
126	White chert multi-directional core fragment.	756416	3890892
127	Simonis Type 9 milk can.	756534	3890714
128	Gray chert secondary flaked stone.	756567	3890705
129	Crude biface or core; white chert.	756557	3890630
130	Gray rhyolite secondary flaked stone.	756519	3890617
131	Gray rhyolite tertiary flaked stone.	756482	3890590
132	Tobacco tin; 3 hinge.	754760	3892922
133	Tobacco tin; 3 hinge.	754504	3892892
134	Simonis Type 19 milk can and 3 sanitary cans.	754531	3893214
135	External friction can.	754432	3892997
136	Two Simonis Type 8 milk cans.	754384	3893184
137	Can scatter of 9 cans including 3 sanitary cans, 3 Simonis Type 7 cans, 1 Simonis Type 19 can and 2 three hinge tobacco tins within a 30-meter area.	754281	3892610
138	Simonis Type 16 milk can and a sanitary can.	754330	3892437
139	Simonis Type 9 milk can and a sanitary can.	754275	3892363
140	Simonis Type 9 milk can.	754209	3892524
141	Simonis Type 9 milk can.	754243	3892571
142	Hole-in-cap food can.	757590	3893791
143	Gray weathered rhyolite tertiary flaked stone.	757704	3893792
144	Gray rhyolite secondary flaked stone.	758206	3893790
145	Gray rhyolite multi-directional core.	758409	3893815
146	Can scatter of 21 cans including 10 sanitary cans, 5 Simonis Type 19 cans, 1 Simonis Type 7 can, 1 rectangular food can with embossing on top that reads "TO OPEN PUNCH BOTH CORNERS" and arrow pointing to opposite corners of the can, and 4 immeasurable hole-in-top/cap cans within a 30-meter area.	758750	3893851
147	Two Simonis Type 19 milk cans and one immeasurable hole-in-top.	758764	3893778
148	Can scatter of 15 cans including 6 sanitary cans, 2 Simonis Type 10 milk cans, 1 Simonis Type 6 milk can, 1 Simonis Type 19 milk can and 5 immeasurable hole-in-top/cap cans within a 30-meter area.	758908	3893835
149	Can scatter of 30 cans including 8 sanitary cans, 1 Simonis Type 12 milk can, 10 metal motor oil cans and 11 immeasurable hole-in-top/cap cans within a 60-meter area.	758971	3893790
150	Gray rhyolite tertiary flaked stone.	758990	3893763
151	White chert tertiary flaked stone.	758078	3893707
152	Cream chert secondary flaked stone.	758043	3893728
153	Cream chert tertiary flaked stone.	757789	3893722
154	Hole-in-cap food can.	757495	3893739

Table 2. Description of Isolated Occurrences – Continued

IO No.	Description	UTM Location	
		easting	northing
155	Simonis Type 9 milk can.	758050	3893653
156	Gray rhyolite tertiary flaked stone.	758697	3893555
157	Gray rhyolite tertiary flaked stone.	758505	3893563
158	Weathered white chert primary flaked stone.	758834	3893465
159	Tan chert tertiary flaked stone.	758968	3893404
160	Gray rhyolite tertiary flaked stone.	752696	3890733
161	Tobacco tin; 3 hinge.	752934	3891530
162	Brown glass jar with Latchford-Marble Glass Company maker's mark and embossed writing on the side that reads "SANI CLOR."	753097	3891645
163	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	753191	3891157
164	Green/gray rhyolite tertiary flaked stone.	753219	3891157
165	Gray rhyolite multi-directional core.	753209	3891715
166	Simonis Type 19 milk can.	753264	3891568
167	Clear glass jar with Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark and embossed writing that reads "DURAGLAS" in cursive.	753394	3891405
168	Simonis Type 19 milk can.	753445	3891471
169	Immeasurable hole-in-top.	753519	3891161
170	Clear Hiram Walker & Sons Inc. half pint liquor bottle with embossed writing that reads "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE."	753613	3891031
171	Six SCA glass fragments from the same vessel.	753891	3891066
172	Tobacco tin; 1 hinge.	753866	3891295
173	Simonis Type 19 milk can.	753921	3891534
174	Two metal sides to a possible wooden trunk and a sanitary can.	753977	3891159
175	Simonis Type 19 milk can and a sanitary can.	753925	3890624
176	Immeasurable hole-in-cap can and a sanitary can.	754013	3891736
177	White chert tertiary flaked stone.	754125	3890824
178	Immeasurable hole-in-cap can.	754159	3890570
179	Gray Rhyolite secondary flaked stone.	754231	3890761
180	One Simonis Type 6 milk can, one Simonis Type 9 milk can and one immeasurable hole-in-cap can.	754331	3890521
181	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	754450	3890522
182	Immeasurable hole-in-cap can.	754566	3890650
183	Hole-in-cap food can.	754529	3891039
184	Five tertiary and one primary gray rhyolite flaked stone.	754614	3891043
185	Hole-in-cap food can.	754652	3890721
186	Hole-in-cap food can.	754658	3890648
187	Baking Powder can with external friction lid and embossed writing that reads "CLABBER GIRL BAKING POWDER."	754599	3890628
188	Three hole-in-cap food can and two Simonis Type 7 milk cans.	754730	3890557
189	Simonis Type 16 milk can.	754690	3890622
190	A Simonis Type 10 milk can and a Simonis Type 19 milk can.	754703	3890691
191	Hole-in-cap food can.	754825	3890736

Table 2. Description of Isolated Occurrences – Continued

IO No.	Description	UTM Location	
		easting	northing
192	A Simonis Type 9 milk can and a Simonis Type 19 milk can.	754782	3890726
193	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	754782	3890642
194	Two hole-in-cap food cans, a Simonis Type 9 milk can and a Simonis Type 19 milk can.	754829	3890627
195	Two Simonis Type 6 milk cans, a Simonis Type 16 milk can and two Simonis Type 19 milk can.	754825	3890581
196	Can scatter of 18 cans including 4 sanitary cans, 1 Simonis Type 7 milk can, 1 Simonis Type 19 milk can, 8 hole-in-cap food cans and 4 immeasurable hole-in-top/cap cans within a 60-meter area.	754896	3890617
197	Two Simonis Type 7 milk can.	754890	3890776
198	Two Simonis Type 6 milk can.	754961	3890712
199	Tan rhyolite tertiary flaked stone.	755061	3890592
200	Two Simonis Type 7 milk cans, one clear bottle base with a Hazel-Atlas Glass Company maker's mark, and a rectangular can with embossed writing that reads "THE MORGAN OYSTER CO. PACKERS."	755051	3890718
201	Two hole-in-cap food cans and two sanitary cans.	755078	3890899
202	Can scatter of 7 cans including 3 Simonis Type 7 milk cans and 4 hole-in-cap food cans within a 15-meter area.	755225	3890838
203	Can scatter of 8 cans including 5 sanitary cans, 1 Simonis Type 7 milk can and 2 hole-in-cap food cans within a 40-meter area.	755367	3890781
204	Four sanitary cans and a brown half-pint liquor bottle with embossed writing that reads "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE."	755378	3890832
205	Can scatter of 15 cans including 7 sanitary cans, 6 immeasurable hole-in-cap/top cans and 2 hole-in-cap food cans within a 40-meter area.	755408	3890891
206	Can scatter of 8 cans including 3 sanitary cans, 1 Simonis Type 9 milk can, 1 Simonis Type 19 milk can, 2 immeasurable hole-in-cap/top cans and 1 hole-in-cap food can within a 30-meter area.	755383	3890982
207	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	754314	3890147
208	Hole-in-cap food can.	754303	3889113
209	Immeasurable hole-in-cap can.	754384	3889103
210	Simonis Type 6 milk can.	754372	3889135
211	Three sanitary cans and one can with an external friction lid with embossed writing that reads "GOLDEN GATE SOLD ON MERIT 16 OZ NET."	754365	3889521
212	Can with an internal friction lid.	754461	3890139
213	Can scatter of 21 cans including 7 sanitary cans, 4 Simonis Type 19 milk cans, 1 Simonis Type 9 milk can, 8 immeasurable hole-in-cap/top cans and 1 hole-in-cap food can within a 20-meter area.	754465	3889690
214	Clear bottle with embossed writing that reads "PHENIQUE CHEMICAL COMPANY ST. LOUIS MO" near the bottom of the neck and the Obear-Nester Glass Company maker's mark and the number 3 on the base.	754492	3889588
215	Hole-in-cap food can.	754536	3889253
216	Simonis Type 19 milk can and three sanitary cans.	754526	3889640
217	Hole-in-cap food can.	754574	3890415
218	Can scatter of 11 cans including 5 sanitary cans, 2 Simonis Type 6 milk cans, 1 Simonis Type 7 milk can, and 3 immeasurable hole-in-cap/top cans within a 30-meter area.	754641	3890366

Table 2. Description of Isolated Occurrences – Continued

IO No.	Description	UTM Location	
		easting	northing
219	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	754599	3889603
220	Immeasurable hole-in-cap can and one sanitary can.	754626	3889511
221	Gray rhyolite tertiary flaked stone.	754685	3889233
222	Simonis Type 19 milk can.	754693	3889533
223	Can scatter of 16 cans including 5 sanitary cans, 3 Simonis Type 19 milk cans, 1 Simonis Type 6 milk can, 3 hole-in-cap food cans and 4 immeasurable hole-in-cap/top cans within a 50-meter area.	754696	3890378
224	Gray rhyolite secondary flaked stone.	754802	3889923
225	Can scatter of 12 cans including 6 sanitary cans, 3 Simonis Type 19 milk cans, and 4 immeasurable hole-in-top cans within a 15-meter area.	754768	3889758
226	Two Simonis Type 7 milk cans and two hole-in-can food cans.	754807	3889567
227	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	754803	3889326
228	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	754851	3889733
229	Simonis Type 19 milk can.	754849	3889837
230	One tan rhyolite core/chopper and one tan rhyolite tertiary flaked stone.	754961	3890217
231	Can scatter of 8 cans including 3 sanitary cans, 1 Simonis Type 6 milk can, 1 Simonis Type 7 milk can and 3 immeasurable hole-in-cap/top cans within a 50-meter area.	754972	3889829
232	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	755059	3889730
233	Simonis Type 19 milk can and four sanitary cans.	755046	3889974
234	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	755009	3890034
235	Chipping station of Tan rhyolite consisting of two cores, three primary flaked stones, four secondary flaked stones and two tertiary flaked stones within a 2-meter area.	755155	3889273
236	Gray Rhyolite primary flaked stone.	755140	3889195
237	Simonis Type 7 milk can and two hole-in-cap food cans, one with embossed writing that reads "EAGLE BRAND TRADE MARK" on one side and "THE MORGAN OYSTER CO. PACKERS" on the other side.	755256	3890281
238	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	755215	3890330
239	Hole-in-cap food can.	755331	3890056
240	Six tertiary flaked stones and one secondary flaked stone of gray rhyolite.	755313	3889720
241	Tan rhyolite tertiary flaked stone.	755364	3889466
242	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	755460	3890443
243	Immeasurable hole-in-cap can.	755452	3890380
244	Two immeasurable hole-in-top cans.	755480	3890306
245	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	755474	3890231
246	Hole-in-cap food can.	755439	3890119
247	Simonis Type 7 milk can and two hole-in-cap food cans.	755543	3890237
248	Can scatter of 30 cans including 8 sanitary cans, 5 Simonis Type 7 milk cans, 3 Simonis Type 9 milk cans, 6 hole-in-cap food cans and 8 immeasurable hole-in-cap/top cans within a 60-meter area.	755554	3890416
249	Weathered white chert tertiary flaked stone.	755653	3890151
250	Two hole-in-cap food cans.	755559	3890597
251	Simonis Type 7 milk can.	755558	3890785

Table 2. Description of Isolated Occurrences – Continued

IO No.	Description	UTM Location	
		easting	northing
252	Can scatter of 11 cans including 5 sanitary cans, 1 Simonis Type 9 milk can, 1 Simonis Type 19 milk can, 1 hole-in-cap food can and 3 immeasurable hole-in-cap/top cans within a 15-meter area.	755563	3891038
253	Can scatter of 25 cans including 6 sanitary cans, 3 Simonis Type 6 milk cans, 1 Simonis Type 7 milk can, 7 hole-in-cap food cans and 8 immeasurable hole-in-cap/top cans within a 50-meter area.	755620	3890948
254	Can scatter of 26 cans including 12 sanitary cans, 6 Simonis Type 19 milk cans and 8 immeasurable hole-in-cap/top cans within a 25-meter area.	755628	3890704
255	Can scatter of 10 cans including 3 sanitary cans, 2 Simonis Type 9 milk cans, 1 Simonis Type 7 milk can, 2 hole-in-cap food cans and 2 immeasurable hole-in-cap/top cans within a 15-meter area.	755721	3890609
256	Tobacco tin; 3 hinge.	758597	3893240
257	Tan Rhyolite primary flaked stone.	757903	3893213
258	Tobacco tin; 1 hinge.	758416	3893128
259	Gray rhyolite primary flaked stone.	758517	3892608
260	Can scatter of 14 cans including 6 sanitary cans, 6 Simonis Type 19 milk cans, 1 Simonis Type 9 milk can, and 1 Simonis Type 16 milk can, within a 30-meter area.	758285	3892381
261	Simonis Type 19 milk can.	759019	3892429
262	Simonis Type 19 milk can.	758896	3892314
263	Simonis Type 19 milk can, one Simonis Type 12 milk can and one hole-in-cap food can.	758667	3892252
264	Two Simonis Type 9 milk cans and four sanitary cans.	758393	3892180
265	Simonis Type 19 milk can and three sanitary cans.	757484	3892116
266	Can scatter of 10 cans including 2 sanitary cans, 4 Simonis Type 7 milk cans, 3 hole-in-cap food cans and 1 immeasurable hole-in-cap can within a 15-meter area.	757599	3892110
267	Fifteen fragments of SCA glass from the same vessel including a base with embossed writing that reads "W.P.G. CO."	759001	3892102
268	Clear glass vial with Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark.	758297	3892065
269	Immeasurable hole-in-cap.	757544	3892051
270	Immeasurable hole-in-top.	757512	3892005
271	Hole-in-cap food can.	757562	3892011
272	Hole-in-cap food can.	757612	3891989
273	Incorporated into AZ F:16:74(ASM).	757809	3892006
274	Hole-in-cap food can and a lard bucket.	758098	3891873
275	White chert secondary flaked stone.	758074	3891890
276	Immeasurable hole-in-cap.	757567	3891889
277	Tan rhyolite secondary flaked stone.	757495	3891830
278	Can scatter of 14 cans including 3 sanitary cans, 2 Simonis Type 7 milk cans, 1 Simonis Type 9 milk can, 5 hole-in-cap food cans and 3 immeasurable hole-in-cap/top cans within a 30-meter area.	757770	3891787
279	Immeasurable hole-in-cap.	757970	3891832
280	Two Simonis Type 7 milk cans and two hole-in-cap food cans.	757662	3891719

Table 2. Description of Isolated Occurrences – Continued

IO No.	Description	UTM Location	
		easting	northing
281	Can scatter of 8 cans including 3 sanitary cans, 2 Simonis Type 6 milk cans, 2 hole-in-cap food cans and 1 immeasurable hole-in-cap can within a 30-meter area.	757516	3891635
282	Four tertiary flaked stones, two secondary flaked stones and one primary flaked stone of gray rhyolite.	757738	3891652
283	Possible gray quartzite core.	758497	3891522
284	Cream chert tertiary flaked stone.	759051	3891387
285	Gray rhyolite primary flaked stone.	758119	3891397
286	Two gray rhyolite tertiary flaked stones.	757729	3891411
287	Gray rhyolite core and four tertiary flaked stones.	757538	3891401
288	Two tan rhyolite flaked stones.	757875	3891348
289	Chalcedony secondary flaked stone.	757789	3891237
290	Cream chert secondary flaked stone.	758772	3891197
291	White chert secondary flaked stone.	757792	3891192
292	White chert secondary flaked stone.	758210	3891059
293	Semi-circular rock alignment of approximately 50 medium to large cobbles that measures 2 meters by 1 meter and opens to the west-southwest.	757586	3890894
294	Tan chert primary flaked stone.	758092	3890875
295	Possible gray rhyolite core fragment.	758825	3890846
296	Gray rhyolite tertiary flaked stone.	757776	3890376
297	Gray rhyolite tertiary flaked stone.	757860	3890069
298	Gray rhyolite primary flaked stone.	757950	3890057
299	Gray rhyolite primary flaked stone.	758083	3890025
300	Gray rhyolite tertiary flaked stone.	758202	3889537
301	Gray rhyolite tertiary flaked stone.	757684	3889385
302	Gray rhyolite tertiary flaked stone, one primary flaked stone, and three tested cobbles.	758266	3889196
303	Brown glass liquor bottle with embossed writing on the side that reads "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE" and has the Owens-Illinois Glass Company maker's mark on the base along with "MADE IN USA PAT.D. 95464."	755306	3894603
304	Scatter of glass and metal including 3 sanitary cans, 1 three-hinged tobacco tin, 3 clear glass fragments, 1 brown glass fragment, 5 metal crown caps, a metal spice can, a Simonis Type 19 milk can, and a sardine tin with embossed writing that reads "PACKED IN VACCUUM."	755360	3894391
305	Simonis Type 19 milk can.	755356	3894075
306	Two Simonis Type 19 milk cans and two sanitary cans.	755338	3894011
307	Brown liquor bottle with embossed writing that reads "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE" and "HALF PINT" on the side.	755303	3893941
308	One Simonis Type 19 milk can, three sanitary cans and one log cabin syrup can.	755435	3894338
309	Two Simonis Type 10 milk cans and 7 sanitary cans.	755466	3894350
310	Two Simonis Type 19 milk cans and 3 sanitary cans.	755499	3894239
311	Simonis Type 9 milk can.	755575	3894192

Table 2. Description of Isolated Occurrences – Continued

IO No.	Description	UTM Location	
		easting	northing
312	Simonis Type 9 milk can.	755625	3894543
313	Tobacco tin; 3 hinge.	755616	3894390

SUMMARY AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

This Class III cultural resource inventory covered approximately 5,784 acres of land in the Sacramento Valley, west of Kingman, Arizona. Five archaeological sites and 311 IOs were recorded during the survey. AZ F:16:74(ASM) is a large site consisting of several large trash dumps. AZ F:16:75(ASM) is a light historic artifact scatter with two historic features that may represent a historic habitation. AZ F:16:76(ASM) is a light historic artifact scatter. AZ F:16:77(ASM) is a historic trash scatter with one possible historic feature. AZ F:16:75(ASM) is a small historic can scatter. The IOs were dominated by historic artifacts, which were similar to the types of artifacts that were found in the sites. These data suggest that the project area was certainly utilized extensively as a location to dispose of trash, and may also have been used for other purposes as well. It is unclear what may have attracted people to the area, but the first part of the 20th century may have seen significant local activity elsewhere in the Sacramento Valley that might explain the density of historic artifacts in the project area.

Four criteria are applied in the evaluation of cultural properties for inclusion in the State Register of Historic Places (SRHP) and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (36 CFR 60.6). Normally, a property must be at least fifty years old and meet at least one of these four criteria to be considered eligible for listing. The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and:

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, or
- (c) that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information in prehistory or history [36 CFR 60.4].

AZ F:16:74(ASM), AZ F:16:76(ASM), and AZ F:16:78(ASM) have already been thoroughly mapped and recorded. No features were recorded within these sites and it is unlikely that any subsurface features would be present. Therefore, AZ F:16:74(ASM), AZ F:16:76(ASM), and AZ F:16:78(ASM) are not likely to yield new information in prehistory or history and are not recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the SRHP or NRHP. Likewise, the information potential of the 311 IOs has also been exhausted through their recordation and they are not considered eligible properties.

AZ F:16:75(ASM) and AZ F:16:77(ASM) both have features that could yield more information in history and should be tested for eligibility of inclusion in the SRHP or NRHP under Criterion D. Also, further archival research should be completed to determine if AZ F:16:75(ASM) and AZ F:16:76(ASM) are eligible for inclusion in the SRHP or NRHP under Criteria A or B. Such historical research, if conducted, should encompass the entire survey area in an attempt to understand the greater historical context for the area and how all properties might relate to each other.

No further archaeological work is necessary outside of AZ F:16:75(ASM) and AZ F:16:77(ASM). SWCA recommends that both sites be avoided. If avoidance of these sites is not possible, SWCA recommends that an agency approved testing, and archival research program be implemented to determine each site's eligibility in the Arizona and National Register of Historic Places. In the unlikely event that any other archaeological or historic features or artifacts are discovered outside of the two sites whose eligibility remain indeterminate during construction, a qualified archaeologist should be contacted immediately. Such a discovery is considered unlikely outside of AZ F:16:75(ASM) or AZ F:16:77(ASM).

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